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REICH TO BE TAXED EQUALLY AS HIGH AS OTHER NATIONS

Dawes Committee Practically Agreed on Conclusions—International Bank Planned

Germany's Economic Machinery Is to Be Freed From All Outside Interference

PARIS, March 17 (AP)—The report of the first committee of experts under Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, which is practically agreed upon by the experts, though the working out of some details and the drawing up of the text may require another week, is based on these fundamental findings.

The German people must pay as much in taxes as any of the people of the allied countries. Germany must pay the maximum of her capacity in reparations. The German economic machine must be free to function under German control, unhindered by any interference from the outside.

Minimum sums must be paid at once, or in the immediate future on reparations, these to be increased in proportion to the revival of Germany's prosperity and according to her economic conditions.

International Bank

In order to put Germany in a position to carry out her part of the program, which the report will suggest to the Reparation Commission on the basis of these general principles, the experts propose to set up an international bank, to have exclusive right to the issue of German currency on a gold basis. The bank plan provides for the co-operation of the Allies and neutral nations with the Germans in supplying capital and in the management of the institution, which is to be located in some country neutral in the late war.

The capital of the bank remains to be fixed; indications are that it will be in the neighborhood of $400,000,000, of which half will come from Germany, and the remainder from abroad. Foreign subscribers to loans, to raise the necessary amount, or to the capital, if final arrangements so provide, will be secured by a lien on Germany's productive monopolies.

The setting up of a bank of issue is expected not only to assure permanent stability of the mark, but to furnish a flexible medium through which reparation payments may be effected without resorting to the purchase of foreign money with marks, with the consequent risk of another depreciation in German money.

To Pay Its Obligations

The Reich is supposed under this plan to deposit in this bank the sums required to pay interest on loans and minimum reparation installments. The Allies will be enabled to draw on the reparation fund proportionately to their percentages fixed at Spa. They may check out cash or draw checks payable for products imported from Germany on the reparation account. Thus the Reich may pay its obligations in its own money.

Monopolies and railroads are expected to furnish the revenue from which the minimum reparation installments are to be paid. It will be suggested that in case these revenues are insufficient at any time the balance must be made up by additional taxation.

The suggestion of the experts, that Germany's economic machinery be freed of any interference from the outside, means that the French and Belgians must hand over the administration of the Ruhr and Rhineland railroads and abandon economic supervision of the Ruhr mines and industries. The experts will, however, avoid the political aspects of this problem and will omit any reference as to the merits of the occupation of the Ruhr.

The French and Belgians will be left free to maintain garrisons in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Trail Blazers of the Air—Pilots and Mechanics Who Are on Way Around World in U. S. Army Planes



Keystone, Los Angeles

Left to Right—Sgt. Henry H. Ogden, Sgt. Arthur H. Turner, Sgt. Alva L. Harvey, Lieut. Leigh Wade, Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, Maj. Frederick L. Martin, Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, and Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold. The Aircraft Is One of the Four Douglas Cruiser Biplanes

Daylight Saving Date Stays "As Is"

Confusion Follows Press Attempt to "Rush the Season"

Daylight saving has been responsible for many a knitted brow, but it rarely has produced more perplexity than did the announcement in two Boston papers this morning that daylight saving in Massachusetts would become effective a week from next Sunday. Generally it was understood that it did not commence until the last Sunday in April. Had the law been changed again? If so, when?

The proud possessor of a new mashie who at this time of year keeps close track of the calendar, thought it strange, but if the State or anyone else had made a mistake far be it from him to correct them. The arrangement was satisfactory to him.

But alas, he must wait another month because official daylight saving does not start until the last Sunday in April. The old wartime daylight saving law was in operation from the last Sunday in March but in 1922 it was changed to cover five months instead of seven by cutting off a month at each end.

REPUBLICANS SEEK GREEK DEPUTIES' AID

Liberal Terms Offered in Return for Parliamentary Support in Abolishing the Dynasty

By CRAWFURD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDN, March 17—Fortuitous circumstances have offered Greece yet another opportunity to escape from the political chaos. The extreme Republicans in the Opposition were uncompromising militant and destructive and the end of their program (the unseating of the Kafandaris constitutionally minded Cabinet) was easily accomplished. For the rest, however, they may have found themselves faced with a potential parliamentary minority and were thus driven to propose a compromise which, had it emanated from George Kafandaris instead of themselves, would probably have been rejected out of hand.

The Republicans are obviously prepared to pay handsomely for parliamentary support in permitting them both to proclaim a republic and retain possession of the sweets of office, and in view of the fact that abolition of the dynasty is a foregone conclusion the terms offered are remarkably generous and certainly provide an opportunity for a solution of the existing crisis.

According to information received in London, they provide for voluntary abdication by the King in return for the preservation of his title, for life payment of an annuity of the value of four-fifths of his present annual subsidy, and freedom to dispose of his private property on his own account; a general amnesty to all political offenders, the reinstatement of Royalist officers and functionaries except those of proved incapacity; the election of a president acceptable to both sides; the establishment of a senate composed of two-fifths by the members of the Royalist parties, and new elections under a business ministry during the present year.

On the other hand, a republic would be proclaimed by the present Constituent Assembly, subject to an immediate national plebiscite.

This is more than the Royalists had reason to expect under the most favorable circumstances and since the King's return to Greece is frankly impossible he is offered the most liberal compensation. These developments are quite unexpected and should bring the end of the vicious controversy within sight.

READY FOR ICE PATROL

Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant of the United States Coast Guard Service, arrived here today from Washington to inspect the cutters Tampa and Modoc, which are at the Charlestown Navy Yard. These vessels are to start the international ice patrol for the season on the North Atlantic steamship lanes, near the Grand Banks, at once, the Tampa being under orders to sail from Boston tomorrow morning. The Modoc will start its patrol duty in about 10 days.

DAUGHERTY IS NAMED MEMBER OF AN ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY TO EXHIBIT PRIZE FIGHT FILM

Attorney-General Said to Have Told Backers They Should Get 50 Per Cent of Profits—Certain "Goats" Said to Have Been Chosen for Show of Prosecution

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—A story alleging that Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, was himself concerned in an unlawful conspiracy to exhibit the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films, and had suggested that those behind the scheme should get a 50 per cent "cut" in the profits, was related today to the Senate committee investigating the Department of Justice.

Gerald O. Holdridge, a former secret agent of the department, told the story as he said it had been related to him by Jap Muma, New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and one of those named as a backer of the distribution plan.

Mr. Holdridge read to the committee under oath a long statement regarding his conversations with Mr. Muma, and at the end of the statement there was an indorsement by Thomas Spellacy, another former department agent, saying the assertions made were "absolutely true." Mr. Spellacy, Mr. Holdridge said, was present when he talked with Mr. Muma.

After he had heard Mr. Muma's story, Mr. Holdridge went on, he came to Washington and related it to William J. Burns, head of the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation. Instead of ordering any prosecutions, however, he said, Mr. Burns transferred him to a long-standing bank case. Some time afterward, he said, he quit the government service "in disgust."

Private Exhibition

According to Mr. Muma, as quoted by Mr. Holdridge, the plan to show the pictures over the United States, despite the federal law against their transportation across state lines, followed a private exhibition at the home here of Edward B. McLean, attended by President Harding and members of the Cabinet.

At the conclusion of the showing at the McLean house, Mr. Holdridge said, "Muma had a talk with Attorney-General Daugherty and the President," and later Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, Secretary George B. Christian Jr., and Harry S. New, then a Senator and now Postmaster-General, joined in the discussion.

"He (Muma) told me it seemed to be the general opinion," said the witness, "that it was a shame people could not see them. Later, Muma, talking with the Attorney-General, he told me, was told that the law against the pictures was solely directed to their transportation.

"Muma went on to say Attorney-General Daugherty directed him to see Alfred R. Urion, an attorney in Washington. He said he saw Urion, and that he told him what to do."

"Understanding With Urion"

Mr. Muma then was quoted as saying that he reached an understanding with Mr. Urion, who was supposed to be a friend of the Attorney-General, with the result that "we went to it," exhibiting the pictures in more than 20 states, with large profits.

The witness also declared that Mr. Muma had shown him a copy of the contract under which the deal was consummated, and under which Mr. Muma, under a dummy name, was to receive 50 per cent of the profits. The contract, he said, bore the names of Tex Rickard, the fight promoter, and F. C. Quimby, producer of the picture.

Mr. Holdridge's testimony followed in many particulars that of Mr. Quimby, who was on the stand Saturday. He had told the committee Mr. Muma and others made an agreement for exhibition of the films without Department of Justice interference and that money was paid out in connection with the agreement. Another witness last week, Gaston B. Means, testified that while he was employed as a Department of Justice agent he received and turned over to Jess Smith, Mr. Daugherty's personal aide, large sums of money on account of the fight films.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MARCH 17, 1924

General

United States Fliers Start World Tour 1
Mr. La Follette to Accept Nomination 1
Chester Concession Offered to Another Firm 1
Republicans Seek Greek Deputies' Aid 1
Reich to Be Taxed Equably 1
Drunken Drivers Escape Sentences 3
Western Power Company "Discovers" Falls 7
Women Managers Have 2000 Tenants 7
Kenya Colony Discovers Gold 7

Financial

Weak Tone in Stock Market 12
Stock and Bond Quotations 12
New York Curb Weekly Range 13
Stock Markets of Leading Cities 13
Good Reports of Business 13
Steel Operations Approaching Record 14

Sports

United States Women's Indoor Tennis 8
Hamilton Leads Greyhounds 8
Butler College Wins National Title 8
International Chess Masters' Tourney 9
Indoor Polo Tourney 9

Features

Twilight Tales 5
Aeronautics 9
The Page of the Seven Arts 10
Art News and Comment 11
Letters to the Editor 14
The Home Forum 17
Unceasing Prayer
Editorials 18
The Road to El Pardo 18

LA FOLLETTE WILL ACCEPT NOMINATION

Ready to Lead Third Party If Republicans Adopt Conservative Platform

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, will accept a third party nomination for the presidency, if the Republican convention at Cleveland in June nominates President Coolidge and adopts a "conservative" platform.

Senator La Follette is discouraging his friends from making a fight for him in the Republican convention, but has indicated to them that should the Cleveland nomination and platform be reactionary from the viewpoint of his group, he will not look with disfavor upon a third party nomination.

Leaders in movements mostly in the central west and northwest states to push a third party have been in conference with the Wisconsin Senator.

Senator La Follette is reported by those who have recently talked with him, as feeling that his group have no hopes of accomplishing within the Republican Party what they are aiming to bring about, but must look for success in a third ticket which will hope to draw from both the old parties.

The Wisconsin Senator's visitors say he is also opposed to a third party convention. "A progressive" meeting is to be held in St. Paul on June 17, after the Republican convention at Cleveland, under supervision of the committee of 48. Senator La Follette has directed his efforts to prevent that meeting being converted into a third party convention.

He would prefer, according to those who have consulted him, to have an independent ticket placed on the national ballots by petition and otherwise, rather than by nomination. Inquiries have already been made in all the states to develop what obstacles there would be to such a program, and reports have been made that the greatest difficulties would be encountered in New York State. These would not be insurmountable, it is said.

JUGOSLAVIA REFUSES TO TOLERATE RAIDS

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, March 17—Mr. Rakitch, the Jugoslav Minister to Sofia, after a short vitsit to Belgrade where he had an audience with the King and a meeting with Dr. Nintchitch returned to Sofia last night. It is reported that he took instructions to declare to the Bulgarian Government that Jugoslavia has no aggressive intentions but that it will not tolerate comitadjis' raids and that it will hold the Bulgarian Government responsible for every further raid.

Dr. Nintchitch will probably speak of this matter in a statement to Parliament today.

U. S. FLIERS ARE OFF ON EPOCH-MARKING TOUR OF THE WORLD

Start Made at Santa Monica, Amid Cheers of Throng, Waving Farewells

Seventeen Aircraft From Crissy Field Formed Escort to the Globe Pioneers

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 17 (AP)—The army flight around the world started today at 9.32 a. m.

The world cruisers circled around Clover Field for altitude as a large crowd waved farewell. They flew in formation with Maj. Frederick L. Martin in the front and Lieuts. Lowell Smith and Leigh Wade parallel to the rear.

Major Martin was the first to get away. Lieutenant Wade, photographer, was the second world flier to start, and Lieutenant Smith, pilot, was third to take off.

The three cruisers flew over the northern edge of the field headed for Sacramento, their first stop, at 9:40 o'clock.

Lieut.-Col. William E. Gillmore, air officer of the Ninth Corps area, led 17 airplanes from Crissy Field, San Francisco, as escort to the world fliers.

By a Staff Correspondent

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 17—Thousands of persons from southern California cities gathered at Clover Aviation Field here yesterday to watch the aerial fête given by army fliers from a number of Pacific coast fields in honor of their comrades who were to leave the next morning on the first globe-circling flight.

A large number of privately owned airplanes from nearby cities were also present, bringing farewell messages to the army expedition, and took to the air at the close of the formal program, bringing the total of ships which had circled the field during the day close to the 100 mark.

Maj. Frederick L. Martin, commander of the flight, was intrusted with three messages he will deliver to the 22 nations to be crossed during the world cruise. Two of these ask the women of the world to co-operate in the interest of international peace. The third is from headquarters of the Narcotic Education Association at Los Angeles and seeks to combat the spread of narcotic drugs throughout the world.

Messages of Peace

The messages of world peace were formally presented to Major Martin by Mrs. Charles H. Toll, representing the Los Angeles district of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Chester C. Ashley, president of the Young Women's Christian Association of the same city.

Every form of flying known to the aerial profession was indulged at the fête, which celebrated the departure of the world cruisers. A squad of light scout planes opened the program with an exhibition of trick flying in formation which airmen on the ground agreed was unusually difficult and well done. They were followed by group after group of army planes of many classes, ranging from swift pursuit planes to heavy Martin bombers which maneuvered and "stunted" above the field and the town.

The purposes of the world flight, as announced at Clover Field Sunday, are "to demonstrate the feasibility of aerial transportation and communication between continents, ability to make long flights which require the operation of aircraft over portions of the world far removed from the well-organized trade routes of civilization, and where no other mode of transportation can operate extensively, to prove the value of the present type of aircraft, to operate under all climatic conditions, to bring before the people of the world the fact that our newest form of transportation is equal to any and all conditions under which it may be forced to function, to stimulate the adaptation of aircraft to the needs of commerce, and, lastly, to bring to the United States, the birthplace of the airplane, the signal honor of being the first nation successfully to circumnavigate the globe by air."

Landing Fields Planned

Because of the vast uninhabited or sparsely inhabited area to be covered by the flight, the preparation of suitable landing fields along the entire route was in itself an immense undertaking, officers of the United States Air Service declared. A tremendous amount of detail in connection with the flight, such as the problem of supply transportation, finance, maps and equipment, has been completed during the last six months.

Authority to pass through the 22 countries has been obtained, and gasoline and spare parts shipped to each stopping place with every precaution taken to provide the safest route and to choose the best seasons of the year in which to fly the most difficult portions of the route.

After a study of the preventing meteorological conditions which are encountered during the various seasons of the year in all of the countries over which the flight will pass in covering its 25,000 miles, it was apparent that a greater chance for success would be gained by flying from the east toward the west. The flight is expected to leave the United States at Seattle about April 1 and is officially expected back at Clover Field in August.

JAPAN TO RATIFY TREATY

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17—Akio Kasama, Japanese chargé d'affaires in Constantinople, said the Lausanne treaty would be ratified immediately.

World News in Brief

Constantinople (AP) — Messages received here from Angora set forth that the Turkish Government has decided to engage a number of foreign specialists to work with the various ministerial departments. A sum of money to meet the expense involved appears in the 1924 budget. It is said that more than 30 such posts will be filled by foreigners.

Copenhagen (AP)—The Government has signed a contract with a Danish firm to supply four radio stations, to be erected in Greenland during the coming spring. It is stated that the Government's action has been greatly appreciated in international shipping and meteorological circles.

Washington—The first general increase since June, 1923, in employment in manufacturing industries in the United States was registered in February by the Department of Labor. Based on reports from 3222 establishments in 52 industries, there was "an increase of 6.7 per cent in the pay roll totals.

Tokyo (AP)—Dr. Sakuzo Yoshino, internationally known as a leader of liberal thought in Japan, has resigned as professor of international law in Tokyo Imperial University to become editor of a magazine of advanced views. Dr. Yoshino is the most outspoken of the academic radicals of Japan.

Cologne—Emigration from western Germany to South America is attaining large proportions. During the last six months thousands of Germans have gone to Brazil. This month 7000 emigrants will leave Baden and Wurttemberg for Paraguay, where the Paraguayan Government is making each man a grant of from 25 to 50 acres along the railway line.

Budapest (AP)—The villages of Somoskoe Ujfalu, and Somoskoe, on the Czech frontier, have been formally handed over to the Hungarian authorities by Czechoslovakia. They were assigned to Hungary by the League of Nations last year.

New York—Sergt. Sebastiano Scire of New York has been decorated with the gold medal of honor, the highest war honor bestowed by the Italian Government, for bravery in the World War. The presentation was made by Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador at Washington.

Dublin (AP) — Dublin citizens have formed an influential society for the welfare of the national art collections, and to promote the acquisition of works of art of national and historical importance. The picture gallery in Dublin, now to be reopened after a long closing due to the proximity to the Government buildings exposed to risk during the fighting, is said to be the best of its kind in the United Kingdom, outside London. The idea is, as in England, to stimulate the generosity of private citizens to enrich the national collections.

New York (AP)—Intensive discussion in a big way of American trade problems will characterize the National Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Boston, June 4, 5, and 6. It is expected that 1000 American executives will be present.

Kovno, Lithuania—Enough Lithuanians already have registered at the American consulate here to fill Lithuania's quota for emigrants for seven years under the present American immigration law, official reports show.

REICH TO BE TAXED EQUALLY AS HIGH AS OTHER NATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Ruhr or immediate vicinity. So, while obliged to give up actual possession of the pledges seized in January, 1923, they will be able at any time to put their hands on the Ruhr industries if Germany fails to carry out the terms.

One of the most important questions treated by the experts is control of the bank and pledges that will give maximum security to the creditors of Germany with a minimum annoyance to the Germans. Representatives of the Reich in their negotiations with the experts demanded full and unqualified control of the bank, the railroads and the monopolies. The representatives of the Allies insisted that if they gave up economic control of the Ruhr they must have equivalent security in control of the bank of issue, the railroads and monopolies. The experts hit upon a middle course, giving the Germans an apparently dominating position in the bank, while affording an opportunity for the Allies to block any policy that might be inimical to their interests or the interests of other creditors.

Allies to Have Veto

The bank board, according to the plan, will be made up of 14 members, seven Germans and seven Allies and neutrals, with a German president. The statutes as drawn up provide that questions of interest to the creditors of Germany may be decided only by a three-fourths vote, thus giving an actual veto power to the allied representatives.

Railroad control remains to be completed, the indications being that it will be on the same lines as control of the bank issue. In order to provide immediately funds which the Allies may have in hand in partial satisfaction of the reparation obligations, the experts propose a 10,000,000,000-mark mortgage on the German railroads, which would be handed over the Allies. The mortgage bonds would be divided among the Allies on the percentages fixed at Spa; they would bear interest either at 6 per cent, as the experts have recommended; 5 per cent, as the Germans demand, or 5½ per cent as a compromise. It is hoped that the interest payments on these mortgage bonds would make them negotiable, enabling France, for instance, to realize something on them and relieve her financial stress.

Balancing of Budget

The experts make suggestions as to balancing the German budget during the five ensuing years. They will probably dodge the allied plan for continual control of German finances, believing that once the Reparation Commission and the Allies have made known the terms of the final settlement and Germany has accepted them, it becomes a simple question as to whether the Germans are determined to carry out the agreement.

The report will also be silent on the thorny question of a reduction of the total German reparation obligations. The experts hold that all the Germans need to know is how much they are required to pay in taxes. If they are able to bear the burden and at the same time produce a surplus and lay it away there will be sufficient inducement for them to go to work and pay off their country's debt.

The committee regards this question as settled by the articles of the Treaty of Versailles which requires the Germans to pay as much taxes as the people in any allied country. It is doubtful if the word moratorium will be found in the report. The experts make no distinction between payments in cash and in kind. The plan provides for minimum payments to begin at once; hence there is no question of a moratorium, the object of which is attained, it is thought, in establishing a sliding scale for minimum payments, in which Germany's present prospective capacity for payment is duly taken into account.

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 17—Reginald McKenna is presiding over meetings of the second committee of experts, dealing with the flight of German capital abroad. This committee's meeting again may be regarded as signifying that the general task of both committees is almost completed. The actual drafting has not begun and Mr. McKenna will himself be responsible for a large part of the drafting.

Establishing Air Highway of Peace Is Hope Set on Globe Girdling Flight

By a Staff Correspondent

Los Angeles, Calif., March 17

THREE messages will be delivered by Maj. Frederick L. Martin to the 23 nations crossed by the United States Army aviators in going around the world. One sent by the Young Women's Christian Association of this city follows:

"The Government of the United States is sending the American air fleet to establish an airway around the globe which shall be a highway of peace. Twenty-two countries have given friendly co-operation for this flight. The starting point and likewise the return point is southern California. Therefore, the directors of the Young Women's Christian Association of Los Angeles seize the opportunity to send from America greetings and a message of friendship and peace to the women of all nations.

"We pray God, our common Father, that this airway may be a band of friendship encircling the world, binding all nations of the earth in permanent bonds of peace. And since truth and justice are the only permanent foundation for the peace of the world, we voice the plea that all women, everywhere, use their influence to the end that the principles of truth and justice may prevail and govern all our relationships, both as individuals and as governments."

RELIEF CREDITS PROJECT REJECTED

United States Opposed to French Plan for Formation of International Agency

WASHINGTON, March 17 — The United States in a formal note to the French Ambassador, J. Jules Jusserand, made public today by the State Department, rejects the suggestion of the French Government for the creation of an international agency to deal with questions arising out of relief credits extended to European countries during and just after the World War. The note was signed by the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, and dated Dec. 14, 1923. It said:

While this Government was happy to co-operate with the other interested governments, with a view to providing the necessary credits for the purchase of the relief supplies which were so urgently needed in order to facilitate the prompt and practicable solution of the pressing relief problems arising in Europe after the conclusion of the war it has never been the opinion of the Government of the United States that it would be necessary to establish any international agency for the settlement of questions arising out of its advances to foreign governments for the purpose of relief or for other purposes, as this Government has believed and still believes that any questoins that may arise in this regard are susceptible for adjustment through existing channels.

As the French Government has already been informed, the World War Foreign Debt Commission was created by act of Congress to negotiate with respect to the debts owed to the United States Government by foreign governments and under existing regulations that commission could not undertake to execute its authority through any international agency.

The relief credits mentioned in the note have to do principally with advances made by the United States to Poland, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia to aid those countries in solving food and other relief problems resulting from the war.

GOVERNORS TO BE GUESTS

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14 (Special Correspondence)—A governors' mass meeting, at which governors of five states will speak, has been announced as one of the features of the national convention of the League of Women Voters, which will be held here the last week in April. The mass meeting will take place Saturday evening, April 26. A dinner in honor of the "twelve greatest women in America," named by the league, will be held on Monday evening, April 28.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tomorrow

WNAC (Boston)—12:01, "Financial reports." 12:15, King's Chapel service, sermon by the Rev. William Wallace Fenn. 1 to 2, music. 4, concert and readings. 4:45, talk by E. L. Greene, director of the Boston Better Business Commission. 5, "The Day in Finance." 6:30 to 7:30, dinner concert. 8:10, orchestra. 10, popular songs.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—12, music. 12:45, markets. 3, Amrad Women's Club program, music. 5:30, markets. 6:15, police reports. 6:30, Big Brother Amrad Club. 7, "Africa From Cape Town to the Congo"; Babson's weekly business report; program of popular music; college songs by "The Tuftonians" of Tufts College.

WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, markets. 7, "The Art of Investment"; world market survey. 7:20, talk on "Lawns." 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies." 7:40, concert; story for grown-ups. 8:30, concert by Henry Jackson Warren, baritone, from Jordan Hall.

WGY (Schenectady)—12:30, markets. 2, music; "Topics of the Day." 6, markets. 6:30, dinner music. 7:45, talk on "Loop Antenna"; radio drama comedy, "Her Temporary Husband."

WEAF (New York)—11, piano solos. 11:10, "The American Indian." 11:25, "Egypt and the Pharaohs." 11:40, motion picture forecast. 11:50, markets. 4, concert. 5, stories and songs for children. 7:15, "The A-B-C of Marketing Farm Products Through Co-operation." 7:30, sport talk. 7:40, songs. 7:50, radio talk, "Clearing the Air of Squeals." 8, music. 8:30, "Weekly Digest." 9, orchestra. 10, songs. 10:30 to 11:30, orchestra.

WJZ (New York)—12, church service. 2, New York City Board of Education program. 3, concert. 4, fashion talk. 4:15, "Right Habits of Reading." 4:45, songs. 5, "The Home Beautiful." 5:30, markets. 7, "Grover Cleveland." 7:15, supper music. 8:15, "The Unwritten Law of Business." 8:50, "Mid Lent Luxuries." 9:35, music. 10:30, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—2:30, music. 2:45, dramatic interpretations. 3:30, music. 4:15, dinner concert. 6:30, "Man in the Moon Stories." 7, dinner concert. 7:15, talk on "Producing Musical Comedy," with descriptive songs.

WRC (Washington)—6, stories for children. 7:30, concert by the University of Maryland Glee Club. 7:45, "Some Interesting Facts About the University of Maryland," by A. F. Woods, president. 8, songs. 8:15, "Reminiscences of Southern Maryland." 9, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," by Frederic William Wile. 9:30, concert. 9:40, "The Washington Radio Show." 10, songs.

SUIT FILED TO VOID MR. DOHENY'S LEASE

Government Counsel Charge Fraud, Conspiracy, and Illegality in Obtaining Reserves

LOS ANGELES, March 17 (AP)—Suit to cancel the lease of California naval oil lands to the Pan-American Petroleum Transport Company as well as its accompanying agreement for construction and stocking by that company of naval oil storage facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was filed by the Government here today.

The bill of complaint charges that bribery entered into the making of the agreements, as well as alleging fraud, conspiracy and illegality, as in the case of the suit filed March 15, at Cheyenne, Wyo., with reference to the Teapot Dome lease and contracts.

As in the Teapot suit, the Government's special counsel, Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, asked the United States District Court to issue a temporary injunction, appoint receivers to take possession and control of the oil lands, and to enter a final decree declaring void and canceling the lease and associated arrangements.

The Pan-American Petroleum Transport Company and its subsidiary, the Pan-American Petroleum Company, were made defendants in the action, and E. L. Doheny, president of the oil company, and Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, are charged in the bill with conspiracy to defraud the United States "for the private gain of said Fall, and of defendants, for whom said Doheny acted."

"Certain Rewards"

For the creation of certain rights in the defendants, "Fall was to receive certain rewards from said Doheny," the bill avers, adding that the payment to Mr. Fall of $100,000 by Mr. Doheny in November, 1921, was "that certain to reward theretofore promised."

In developing the conspiracy, the complaint charges, Messrs. Fall and Doheny, by "false, fraudulent, and untrue" representations induced President Harding in good faith to sign an executive order authorizing the leasing. Edwin Denby, then Secretary of the Navy's Department, it adds, was likewise induced to proceed with the transaction, although the leasing project in its entirety is declared to be "without authority of law."

Proceeding under his understanding with Mr. Doheny, the complaint continues, Mr. Fall, "purporting to act on behalf of the United States," invited proposals for royalty oil accruing from the California naval oil reserves. The proposals, however, it adds, were "so drawn that no one but the defendant Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company could or would bid thereon," the object being to permit this corporation "to make a bid not in competition with any other but as the basis of a special, secret, and noncompetitive contract with the United States."

"Obtained by Bribery"

Under this arrangement, it is charged, leasing and other agreements were entered into, covering oil lands rich in oil and gas in Navy reserves No. 1 and No. 2 secretly and privately without competitive bidding.

The agreements, it is charged, were "obtained by bribery, the result of said unlawful conspiracy, were and are a fraud upon the United States, are illegal, null and void, and of no force or validity, and should be delivered up to the United States to be canceled."

The Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company is said to have proceeded with the acquirement of all the royalty oil due the United States, while the subsidiary is said to have continued drilling wells and extracting gas and oil from the leased reserve area. The removal of the oil is declared to be continuing damage to the United States.

Of the arrangements the bill asserts that the "transactions under said agreements and said lease and the writing themselves form but a single transaction and are so inextricably bound together that the plaintiff (the United States) cannot obtain full relief except by the joinder of both corporate defendants, who are in fact and law but one defendant."

CHESTER CONCESSION OFFERED TO ANOTHER AMERICAN FIRM

Turks Turn to Stone & Webster for Aid in Constructing Railway and Rebuilding Angora

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Chester concession to rebuild Angora and construct a railway from Kastamuni to Ineboli have been offered to M. D. Carrel, representing the Stone & Webster interests through Ulen & Co. of New York.

Work on the Samsun-Angora line by the Government will begin soon. It is believed that the work is being financed by Italian capitalists.

The firm of Stone & Webster, Inc., construction engineers, with headquarters in Boston, is associated with Ulen & Co. of New York in construction work in the United States and in foreign countries. Ulen & Co. have just built what is said to be the largest tunnel in the world, more than 13 miles in length, used for carrying water down from the Catskill Mountains in New York State. The companies together have just completed a railway connecting Bolivia with Argentina, and await the sanction of the Turkish National Assembly before starting to build one between the port of Ineboli on the Black Sea with Kastamuni, 50 miles distant.



With a View to Linking up Points in Asia Minor With the Coast of the Black Sea, the Turks Are Planning to Open a New Railway Between Kastamuni and Ineboli

VENIZELOS TO MAKE A LONG SOJOURN IN SOUTH OF FRANCE

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 17 — Eleutherios Venizelos, ex-Premier of Greece, upon arriving at Cannes declared he had the intention of making a long sojourn in the south of France. His principal preoccupation for the moment is to obtain repose after the trying weeks which he passed in Greece. Mr. Venizelos was always reluctant to return to public life and did so because he was eventually persuaded that he could appease the passions of the people.

Personal opposition and disagreement with the policy pursued drove Mr. Venizelos out of Greek politics again, and it is now unlikely that he will be induced ever to resume the task. While Mr. Venizelos was in the Riviera, pourparlers begun by him with Royalist chiefs, and afterwards continued, have resulted in a projected accord under which King George would voluntarily abdicate and be enabled to retain title and receive four-fifths of the civil list as a pension, besides disposing freely of the Crown domain, except that of Tatoi.

Other members of the dynasty must renounce their rights to the succession.

GENERAL PELLE PASSES AWAY

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 17—General Pelle, who was High Commissioner for France at Constantinople, has passed away. He had a notable career, winning distinction when he was military attaché in Germany before the war by signalling the preparations of Germany. At the mobilization he was a colonel, but he rose rapidly and was made commander of an army corps. After the war he was chief of the mission in Czechoslovakia and in January, 1921, took up the post in which he is probably best known, that of High Commissioner for France in Constantinople. French policy was directed toward friendship with Turkey at any cost, a policy which has shown itself to be a complete failure. But General Pelle carried out his duties with considerable discretion. He directed the French mission in the difficult negotiations which ended in the peace of Lausanne. If the treaty was unsatisfactory, it was not the fault of General Pelle.

LEAGUE PERFORMS BENEFICENT WORK

Session Closed Having Reached Several Decisions Making for the Peace of Europe

By Special Cable

GENEVA, March 17—The Council of the League of Nations completed the work of the present session on Saturday. At a private sitting it dealt with the re-election of the governing commission of the Saar territory, and renewed the mandates of the French representative, M. Rault; the Canadian, Mr. Stephens, and the Belgian, Mr. Lambert, for a further period of one year, M. Rault being re-elected president. In place of the present Saar representatives who have resigned, the Council elected B. Kossmann, president of the Saar Landrat, and a Spaniard, Col. Espinosa de los Monteros, former military attaché at Rome. These elections, it is generally felt, strengthen the commission and justify a more optimistic outlook for the future administration of the territory.

The participation of Italy in League affairs has been greatly strengthened of late months and in this connection it is interesting to note than an Italian, Charles Rosetti, was chosen to fill the vacancy on the Danube commission. The question of German settlers in Poland was handed over to a committee composed of representatives of Brazil, Great Britain and Italy, which is to meet before April 15, the Polish Government undertaking not to take any action in the meantime against those threatened with expulsion. The next meeting of the council is fixed for June 11 at Geneva.

Altogether the twenty-eighth session of the Council has got through a large amount of work and has been fruitful in results, having reached several decisions calculated to contribute toward the re-establishment of the peace of Europe. It is perhaps worthy of mention that on the last day of the Council the treaty between France and Czechoslovakia, signed at Paris on Jan. 25, was formally registered with the League.

RADICAL STEP TAKEN BY AN INDIAN CHIEF

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, March 17—Thakore Saheb of the state of Rajkot, Bombay presidency, has handed the administration of his state to a council in which two out of the three members are elected as representatives of his subjects. This is the first instance in which an Indian chief has delegated his powers to a legislature.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture, "Folk Song," opening series on "The Development of Choral Music," by Archibald Thompson Davison, associate professor of music in Harvard University, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Lecture on "Design in Early American Silver" concluding series of evening "art talks" for business men, 8.

Boston School of Social Science: Lecture by Scott Nearing, "The Crisis in the British Empire," Tremont Temple, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston "Get-together" supper, Ford Hall, 6.

Boston Chapter, S. A. R.: Supper, illustrated talk on "The Second Boston Tea Party on 7 March, 1774," by Walter K. Watkins, 9 Ashburton Place, 6.

Harvard Seminary of Economics: Discussion of "Dumping" by E. S. Mason, Conant Hall, 7:45.

Wellesley Club: Dinner, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Amherst College Alumni Association of Boston: Dinner, Copley-Plaza, 7.

Harvard Instrumental Clubs: Concert, Harvard Union, 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: Pianoforte recital by Margaret Rist '23, Recital Hall, 8:15.

Shoe and Leather Compass Club: "Guest Night," Boston Masonic Club, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Brookline Elks' "Minstrels of '336,'" Brookline High School Auditorium, evening.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Young Men's Congress, Pariers, 8:30.

Hockey: Maples vs. Ottawa Shamrocks, Boston Arena, 8:15.

South Boston Citizens' Association: Evacuation Day banquet, Hotel Lenox, 6:30.

Theaters

Copley—"R. U. R.," 8:10.
Hollis—"Merton of the Movies," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—"You and I," 8:20.
Selwyn—Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Stella Dallas," 8:15.
St. James—"The Faithful Heart," 8:15.
Wilbur—"In Love with Love," 8:15.

Photoplays

Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"The Drivin' Fool," 1:15, 3:45, 5:27, 7:40, 9:51.
Majestic—"America," 2, 8.

TOMMOROW'S EVENTS

Boston Teachers' Club: Illustrated lecture on Rainier National Park for teachers and pupils, by Floyd Schmoe, park naturalist, Abraham Lincoln School, 4:30.

Rummage sale for benefit of Frances Jewett Repertory Theater Club, Horticultural Hall, until 6.

Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America: Swimming meet, Brookline Baths, 5.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, paper on "Poetry and Progress," by the Rev. Samuel Valentine Cole, president of Wheaton College, Hotel Vendome, 8.

English Club of Boston University College of Secretarial Science: Lecture on "Convention and Revolt in Poetry," by Prof. John Livingston Lowes of Harvard University, 4:15.

Harvard Communication Engineering Colloquium: "Some Practical Considerations of Tuned Radio-Frequency Transformers," by G. H. Browning, Cruft Laboratory, 5.

Professional Womens Club: Luncheon, Copley-Plaza, 1.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, D. A. R.: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2:30.

Ward 8 Branch, Boston League of Women Voters: Lecture on "Public Recreation" in series on "Boston City Departments," 84 Beacon Street, 3.

Handel and Haydn Society: Concert for children, Symphony Hall, 4:30.

Art Exhibition

Museum of Fine Arts—Hunt memorial exhibition.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Albert Felix Schmitt; water colors by Charles W. Woodbury.
Vose Gallery—Paintings by Henry R. Poore.
Casson Gallery—Water colors by Jane Peterson; etchings by Emil Fuchs.
Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by John R. Frazier.
Brooks Reed Gallery—Lithographs.
City Club—Paintings by Sidney Chase, Sears Gallagher and C. Scott White.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Etchings by Massoni-Zarini; Calame's lithographs.
St. Botolph Club—Paintings by Japanese artists.
Boston Art Club—French pictures.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Silk mural by Lydia Bush-Brown.
Copley Gallery—Paintings by George H. Clements.
Doll & Richards—Water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper; water colors by Elisabeth Spalding; etchings by George T. Plowman.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature tonight and Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature tonight and Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Temperature below normal; generally fair, except for snows and rains first part of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	28	Kansas City	34
Atlantic City	34	Memphis	42
Boston	30	Montreal	22
Buffalo	24	Nantucket	28
Calgary	28	New Orleans	56
Charleston	42	New York	34
Chicago	32	Philadelphia	34
Denver	4	Pittsburgh	28
Des Moines	32	Portland, Me.	26
Eastport	22	Portland, Ore.	38
Galveston	60	San Francisco	42
Hatteras	42	St. Louis	32
Helena	22	St. Paul	30
Jacksonville	50	Washington	34

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:44 p. m.; Tuesday 9:03 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:24 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Tremont Temple
Now Playing—Twice Daily at 2:15—8:15
"After Six Days"
Featuring "MOSES and the TEN COMMANDMENTS"
Augmented Orchestra and Imperial Quartette. Mat. 27c, 55c, 77c, $1. Eve. 27c, 55c, 77c, $1, $1.50. Children 27c any time. All Prices Plus Tax. NOT connected with the Paramount Production entitled "The Ten Commandments."

New York—Motion Pictures

RIVOLI, Broadway at 49th St.
"The FIGHTING COWARD"
RIALTO, Broadway at 42d St.
GLORIA SWANSON
in "A Society Scandal"

When in Need of Flowers Buy of Winn The Florist: 4 PARK ST., BOSTON 9



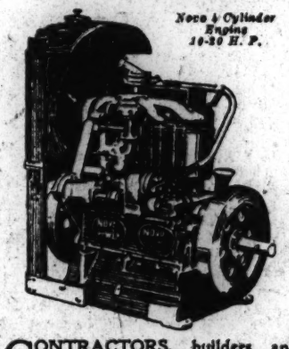
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Ferry Street Garage, Ferry St. at Eastern Ave., Malden
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Mystic Garage, Cor. Bow & Lynde Sts., Everett
Calmae Motor Co., 25-27 Salem St., Medford
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Maplindale Overland Co., 20 Belgrade Ave., Roslindale, Mass.
Stevens Stearns Motor Car Co., 93 Dover St., Somerville, Mass.
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Mellen Motor Sales, 14 Pine St., Waltham
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"THE ENGINE DOES IMPROVE WITH USE"

WOMEN DEMANDING CLEANER POLITICS

Moral Issues Must Be Stressed by Candidates If They Want Women's Vote, Says Report

"Clear the road for clean politics."

This is the message being sent out by the legislative department of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations to the state conventions to be held throughout the United States in the months of March and April. The message also sounds the warning that if the coming presidential campaign is to arouse the enthusiasm of the women of the country it must stress moral issues; that the party conventions must not be doctored conventions, but must nominate the highest types of citizens for Presidential candidates.

The call to the women is in part as follows:

Women want peace (the World Court now); they want education equalized; they want prohibition enforced. Mere declarations concerning law enforcement are not enough. The wets make such declarations constantly. Candidates who wish the vote of the women must acclaim their readiness to support the Volstead Act unmodified by wine and beer.

This legislative committee, which is composed of over 125 women and some men prominent in their communities, representing all parts of the United States includes Mrs. William Tilton, Cambridge, Mass., chairman; Dr. Maude Saunders, Denver, Col.; Mrs. J. R. Kastner, member of the Washington State Legislature; Mrs. S. C. Struckmeyer, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mrs. D. H. Kalmon, Albany, Ga.; Mrs. Irvin McDowell, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Isaac Hillis, Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. George Strine, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. J. H. Pettengill, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. W. N. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Joseph Garibaldi, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, Somerset, Pa.; Mrs. Woodson T. Willis, Charlestown, W. Va.; Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott, Saco, Me.; Luther Harrison, Oklahoma City, Okla.

MORE RAILWAYS PREPARE TO QUIT

Automobiles Held Responsible for Situation

ROCHESTER, N. H., March 17 (Special)—Two more New Hampshire street railways have come to the jumping off place as a result of automobile competition. The Hudson-Nashua division of the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway suspended operation Saturday night of the line connecting Lowell, Mass., with Nashua, N. H., between the town of Hudson and "Point A."

Beginning today, the Nashua Street Railway began operation of a portion of the abandoned service to accommodate children living in Hudson who attend high schools in Nashua, across the Merrimack River. This service is from Hudson Bridge to Hudson Center under a temporary arrangement between the Nashua company, the Massachusetts Northeastern and the authorities of Hudson to last until the close of the school year in June. After that the road will be permanently abandoned unless someone comes forward with a plan to finance operations in the future.

The other road about to quit is the Dover, Somersworth and Rochester Street Railway, which for years has served the people of the three cities represented in its name and suburban communities. President Belden of the road informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that unless the three cities subsidize the road or guarantee it against certain deficits, the line will be junked April 1 so far as its present owners are concerned. Revenue has dropped one-third in the last three years because of automobile competition, from $142,000 to $101,000, and it is impossible, even with one-man cars, to reduce expenses as fast as revenues fall off. Last year, he says, the road failed to meet expenses by about $10,000.

The Legislature has empowered communities which wish to do so to go into the street railway business or to subsidize private companies which fail to meet expenses. But at the town meetings last week in Hudson, Pelham and Salem, nothing was done to help out the Massachusetts Northeastern and it does not look now as if the cities of Dover, Somersworth and Rochester would act in time to save their trolley connections from the junk pile.

MUSIC

Schumann-Heink

Mme. Schumann-Heink, assisted by Florence Hardemann, violinist, and Katherine Hoffmann, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. Mme. Schumann-Heink's program consisted of pieces in which she is thrice familiar. Nevertheless her singing of them gave pleasure by reason of the many qualities which make her the great artist she is. If some of the tonal beauty of former days has vanished from her voice, the fire and emotional power still remain, and her singing, although not always so interesting from a purely vocal standpoint as formerly, is still as full of imagination and life as of yore, and indeed as years go on seems to grow more so, if that were possible.

Miss Hardeman has gained in repose since she last played here and although she is still inclined to force the pace in quick movements she is much more secure rhythmically than formerly.

S. M.

People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its eighteenth concert of the season in the St. James Theater yesterday afternoon. The program comprised: Overture, "Gonsalo de Cardoba," Del Castillo; Three Dances from "Nell Gwynn," German; Second Concerto for Violin in D minor, Wieniawski; Symphony, "Pathétique," Tschaikowsky. Carmine Fabrizio was the assisting artist; Lloyd G. del Castillo conducted his overture.

Mr. Fabrizio has ample technique, an agreeable tone and an evident understanding of his music. The middle movement of the concerto was particularly pleasing. He was seconded amply by the orchestra throughout.

The symphony served to evidence again the progress of the orchestra. Especially is there a gain in precision and solidity, bringing a force and completeness that in months past the band at times has not been able to attain. There is also a better tonal balance and increased flexibility. To force and oftimes brilliancy, they more and more are bringing smoothness and refinement—an elegance of playing.

Next Sunday, Wallace Goodrich, dean of the New England Conservatory, will conduct the People's Orchestra in a program including Dvorák's fifth symphony.

EVACUATION DAY PROGRAMS GIVEN

South Boston Commemorates British Withdrawal in 1776

Celebration of Evacuation Day, observed in the main by residents of South Boston in commemoration of the withdrawal of British soldiery from Dorchester Heights in 1776, was formally opened last night with music and speeches in Municipal Building, South Boston, and continued today along a 12-hour schedule of exercises in which the annual parade was the conspicuous feature.

Mayor James M. Curley was the principal speaker at the opening exercises. He devoted himself largely to a denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan and religious bigotry. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, spoke on civil and religious liberty.

The singing of Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, was a feature of the musical program.

This morning at 10:30, at a breakfast at the Westminster Hotel, Mayor Curley was host to guests of the city who are taking part in the exercises. The military parade this afternoon, of which John T. Carr was chief marshal, passed over the customary route in South Boston.

James A. Reed of Missouri, United States Senator, Lindsey E. Crawford of New York and Mayor Curley are among the speakers scheduled for the anniversary dinner at the Hotel Westminster tonight. Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan will be toastmaster.

MASSACHUSETTS MAN TO HEAD ALIEN STUDY

Charles M. Herlihy, state supervisor of adult alien education of the Massachusetts Department of Education, has been appointed by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, as a member of the national committee on courses of study and methods of instruction for aliens, and at a recent meeting of the committee was elected its chairman.

This committee was appointed by request of the Joint Conference on Illiteracy held in Washington in January under the auspices of the American Legion, General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Education Association and the Federal Bureau of Education. The committee will meet in Washington next July during the convention of the National Education Association.

Gothenburg Exposition Pictured

Sweden and the Gothenburg Exposition, a motion picture travel tour by Waldemar J. Adams, was shown at Symphony Hall Saturday evening, with organ accompaniment by Raymond C. Helsing and several soprano solos by Elizabeth Peterson. The pictures were clear in detail and evidenced careful planning and excellent photography. Opening with the festivities at the exposition, Mr. Adams showed the buildings, exhibits of Swedish manufacturing, King Gustav V and the royal party and a drill by 8000 gymnasts in the new stadium. Thence to Stockholm, practice by the Swedish Navy, the arrival and entertainment of the Chicago Glee Club and American tourists; a sight-seeing trip to Örebro, a model farm on the Hjälmarsberg estate; the famous old church at Upsala, castles and typical scenery and finally the sugar industry in Skane, and the iron mines.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS ESCAPE JAIL TERMS

Only 3 Out of 49 Convicted During Week of March 1 Are Sent to Jail

Though an increasing number of Massachusetts judges are imposing severer penalties upon automobile drivers convicted of operating their cars while under the influence of liquor, figures offered by the State Motor Vehicle Registry show that in the week ending March 15 only 3 out of 49 drivers so convicted received jail sentences. This indicates, it is said, the number of appeals and suspended sentences still being allowed, and the leniency with which many courts continue to regard this type of offense.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who appealed to the special court justices of the State for quicker and more drastic action regarding convicted motor offenders on March 1, points out that although there were 11 persons convicted of reckless driving during the week ending March 15, there was not one who was sentenced to jail.

Result of Cases

The following are the sentences imposed in the 49 cases of the week ending March 15, where conviction was obtained on charges of operating while under the influence of liquor:

Jail sentences imposed and suspended, three; jail sentences imposed and appealed, 10; jail sentences imposed and carried out, three; fined (paid or suspended), 27; fined and appealed, four; put on probation, two.

In the 21 cases of conviction for reckless driving, the following sentences were imposed:

Jail sentences imposed and appealed, one; fined (paid or suspended), six; fined and appealed, three; cases filed, 11.

Some of the cases where jail sentences were imposed and appealed, may be upheld in the higher courts, though experience shows that there is likelihood of their being modified.

An Eight-Months Sentence

The heaviest sentence in an auto case ever imposed in the District Court, Lynn, for example, was given during the week to Albert J. Lee, Tracey Avenue, Lynn, amounting to eight months in jail. Mr. Lee was found guilty of driving while under the influence of liquor. Two weeks ago his car ran down a quartet of pedestrians on Broadway, Lynn. Sentence in this case has been appealed.

Among other sentences imposed last week for drunken driving was one on Thomas S. Robinson, Danvers Road, Salem, to four months in the house of correction, imposed in the Lynn District Court. This was Robinson's second offense.

Sentence of six months in the house of correction was imposed on Frank H. McDonald, St. Margaret Street, Dorchester, whose 5-ton truck, it is charged, was driven through a plate glass window, after barely missing a street car.

WEALTH DRAFT PLAN INDORSED

Democratic Leader Favors Universal Conscription

CONCORD, N. H., March 17 (Special)—The Christian Science Monitor's plan to conscript property as well as lives, in time of war, has a strong supporter in Robert Jackson, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire and elected at the recent primary to be a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Jackson is president of Dominion Stores, Inc.

"Such a proposal," said Mr. Jackson in an interview with The Christian Science Montor representative, "would help to take the profit out of war and it seems to me as if it would be a good thing and an equitable thing to do. I don't know of any legitimate reason why some people should be conscripted to serve in the army for a dollar a day and others who owe the same obligation to the Government, but are differently situated, should be in a position to receive more pay than they ever would in times of peace.

"Universal conscription, using everybody alike, appeals to me as the truly democratic and American method of carrying on a war. Property can to a certain extent be conscripted now by taxation, but it is not done in time of war and at best it is an indirect method. I think the Monitor is advocating a better plan and it deserves serious consideration."

TO MEET IN BOSTON PARENT-TEACHERS

Boston has been selected for the annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc., next October. This will be the second time the organization has met in Boston, the first being in 1920.

The association is emphasizing among its local branches the need of knowing the conditions under which the local public schools are operating.

A series of questions, headed "Know Your Own School," are distributed from time to time among the branches. To the three topics already covered—the relation of the State to the public schools, the teaching staff and financial support—is added one on school buildings and grounds.

"Are the school buildings in your town adequate to accommodate all pupils for the full school day in classes of not more than 35 to 40 pupils?" is the first question asked. This is followed by the statement that more than 32,000 pupils are attending school on part time. This is a decrease of 7000 since 1921. Other questions pertain to light, heat, sanitation, equipment, play area and play apparatus.

POSTAL CLERKS HEAR WAGE RISE LIKELY

Assurance was given to the postal clerks of Greater Boston yesterday that their petition for a wage increase will meet with favorable action. Speaking in Intercolonial Hall, Roxbury, before the members of Branch 5, United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, Edward J. Leary of the Cambridge postoffice said that the slogan of Congress now appears to be, "Give the postal employees an increase regardless of where the money comes from." He added that senators who have discussed the problem are of the opinion that the postal service should be self supporting.

C. J. Kirby, president of the local branch, who presided, showed that parcel post rates are disproportionately low compared with express rates, and pointed out that the parcel post rates may easily be doubled, as provided in the Paige Bill.

DRY SENTIMENT INCREASE IS NOTED

Rhode Island Conditions Declared to Be Undergoing Remarkable Change

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17 (Special)—More sentiment for law enforcement in this State is in evidence now than at any time since prohibition went into effect, and the movement is gathering force in newer directions, is the view held here by those organizing the sentiment. While a year ago churches were backing the Anti-Saloon League and there was a passive interest in other sources, interest has outgrown the movement in which the Anti-Saloon League was the center. No attempt is made to minimize the work of the league in discussing the action, for it is agreed that this body had crystallized sentiment and focused public attention on the need for action.

At a recent meeting here of representatives of 103 women's societies enforcement was given its most forcefully apparent impetus. In one court at Kingston a motor car dealer was given a sentence of 30 days in jail and fined $100 with costs for operating an automobile while intoxicated, an unprecedently severe sentence. A single jury in this city within 18 minutes time convicted three different liquor dealers for violation of the State prohibition law. In the Legislature a bill has been offered to abolish all county jails because of the falling off in the number of prisoners since prohibition and to require each county to commit prisoners to the State Prison, where is maintained the jail for Providence County.

In each branch of the Legislature have been introduced bills, first, one which would create an investigating force to assist the Attorney-General, and, next, one which would establish a state police force, the aim in each bill being to dissipate political influence in police administration and to secure a more stringent enforcement of law.

The most ominous of the gatherings of sentiment from the point of view of the scofflaw is considered that in which the women are taking so active an interest, which is regarded as expressing the sentiment of several thousand home-makers. The looked-for effect of this movement is a prodding of the Legislature into action toward better law, and law to oblige more than perfunctory enforcement. While enactment has been stagnant in the Senate there is a feeling manifest that the warring factions of that body should soon begin to return service to the taxpayer; end the arbitrary attitude shown in filibustering and "get down to business." Many measures, which call for more than narrow party views are being sacrificed for small party politics, with which State House observers say there is growing public impatience.

The assembling of the women is hoped ultimately to result in the perfection of a unit in the State of the National Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, and the greatest good to be expected from it is that local authorities will soon have to join Attorney-General Herbert L. Carpenter's attempt to enforce law in cities and towns where conditions have been shown to be unsatisfactory.

This movement among organizations of women is represented without respect to religious denomination. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, New England chairman of the National Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement, who says: "Never yet have women united for any purpose which they could not accomplish. We want to make it fashionable not to drink."

WELLESLEY GIFT BRINGS "MOVIES"

Class of 1894 Provides Complete Outfit for Alumnæ Hall

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 17—A gift to Wellesley College which will increase the usefulness of Alumnæ Hall, the gift of the alumnæ, has been announced by the president of the Wellesley Alumnæ Association. The class of 1894 has donated complete equipment for the presentation of moving pictures, including two machines, two spotlights with a screen and a steriopticon. As there is no moving picture theater in the village of Wellesley, the gift is doubly welcome.

Through the mother of an alumna of the class of 1911, a scholarship fund of $5000, to be known as the Norma Leibermann Decker Fund, the income of which is for the aid of students, has been established. This gift brings the number of scholarships available to Wellesley undergraduates up to about 70, ranging from $500 to $15,000.

Most of these scholarships are not competitive. As a rule they are granted to sophomores, juniors and seniors who need financial aid to complete their college course, and who have attained a sufficiently high academic standing to warrant the help, but occasionally freshmen are the recipients.

Another recent gift is a fund to provide an arboretum in that part of the campus which lies along Central Street between Fiske and Norumbega cottages and Alumnæ Hall. It was donated by Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, and is to be known as the Horatio Hollis Hunnewell Arboretum.

USE OF DOMESTIC TIMBER ADVOCATED

Connecticut Manufacturers and State Forester Co-operate in Freight Saving Plan

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17 (Special)—Utilization by Connecticut manufacturers of wood products of the excellent second growth timber in forests of the State is proposed in a movement which has been started by the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association with the co-operation of Austin F. Hawes, State forester, and which is designed chiefly for the saving of the burdensome freight rates paid on timber from the far west.

According to Mr. Hawes there is a great deal of material in the forests of the State which is well adapted for the production of "dimension stock." In a statement which he has sent to every sawmill owner in the State, he says:

From the long practice of buying and importing lumber to be cut into dimension stock when freight rates were low, manufacturers unconsciously have come to believe that Connecticut-grown timber is of little value. There can be no question of the quality of our lumber, but the trouble with Connecticut forests today is that they are young and consequently will not yield a large percentage of high-grade lumber. It is, however, possible to saw from Connecticut logs just as good small dimension stock as can be sawed from imported plank and if this is done at the sawmill, the cost of freighting raw material will be saved and the manufacturer will secure his dimension stock for considerably less than it would otherwise cost him.

It is the plan of the manufacturers' association to get information of the demands of Connecticut wood workers from among its membership and turn this over to the state forester. On the other hand the state forester hopes to obtain specific information with regard to the available supply of this timber and bring the manufacturers and lumbermen together. The millmen have already have been notified of four large manufacturers who are ready to take over Connecticut grown "dimension stock."

RAIL EXTENSION CONSIDERED

MOMBASA, Kenya Colony, Feb. 20—Recommendations by the Governor of Tanganyika Territory have come to the Colonial Office regarding the proposed extension of the Tanga railroad toward Arusha, and the proposed undertaking of new works at the port of Dar-es-Salaam. Premature reports were issued to the effect that these undertakings had actually been decided upon, but it is now understood that they are still in the tentative stage. The Colonial Office, however, is considering them.

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GASOLINE PRICE INQUIRY TO START

Necessaries Commission Ready to Move Under Authority Granted by Legislature

Investigation into the cost of gasoline in Massachusetts, the conditions governing the transportation, distribution and the marketing of the product which Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, has declared in a qualified decision not to be a necessary of life, will be started tomorrow by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life under a law passed by this year's session of the Legislature and signed last week by Channing H. Cox, Governor.

Attorney-General Benton was in the State House today, having returned to Boston yesterday from Chicago, where several of the attorneys-general of the United States met in conference on the general subject of the control of the gasoline business, the prices prevailing in the different states, and why they fluctuate so widely in different parts of the United States.

The attorney-general said that the state and federal laws which now have to do with the regulation of the distribution, transportation and sale of this commodity were discussed by the states' officers of law at the Chicago conference, as well as ways and means for accomplishing certain reforms in the business.

Further investigation of the conditions affecting the sale and distribution of gasoline will be investigated between now and the next meeting of the attorneys general in Washington on April 22. The enlargement of the powers of the Federal Trade Commission, was, Mr. Benton said, the most important of the measures discussed for the bettering of conditions.

It is said that the commission, which has been granted no additional appropriation by the legislature for the investigation of the gasoline business, already has done a considerable amount of work in trying to find why gasoline prices are what they are in Massachusetts and why they differ so radically from prices in other parts of the United States.

The commissioners are expected to make public later a program for action which will be state-wide in scope as well as something of conditions the preliminary inquiry has disclosed. The fact that the Legislature has appropriated no more money for the work has caused some comment at the State House, where some men who are interested in the situation say that lack of funds cannot but militate against the inquiry being carried to the extent necessary for bringing about the results desired for the reason that with but two investigators the commission cannot follow up its inquiry to the extent desirable.

Commissioner Hultman declined to discuss this phase of the undertaking. He said that the commission at its meeting tomorrow will map out plans for action and that the investigation will be pushed just as far as is possible to go.

EQUAL RIGHTS GROUP TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

Leaders of the National Woman's Party are to speak at the "equal rights" luncheon to be given at the Copley Plaza Hotel on March 27 in the interest of the "Equal Rights" Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the party. These speakers include Mrs. H. C. Havemeyer of New York and Greenwich, Conn.; Gail Laughlin, member of the New York, California, Colorado and Maine bar associations, who is to speak on the legal aspects of the campaign; Doris Stevens, wife of Dudley Field Malone and political chairman of the New York City organization; and Mrs. Stephen Pell of New York City, member of the national council. Miss Anita Pollitser, national secretary, is in charge of the luncheon.

ARBITRATION BOARD FOR CARMEN FILLED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17—With the selection of former Representative Lewis C. Parker of Westfield as the third or neutral member of the board that will decide the new working agreement between the Worcester Consolidated and Springfield Street Railway companies and their union employees, it was made known today that the hearings will be held in this city, instead of in Boston, as has been the case in previous similar arbitration sessions. The hearings probably will begin next Thursday. Bentley W. Warren and James H. Vahey, both of Boston, were some time ago chosen as board representatives of the companies and unions, respectively.

REPORT SUBMITTED ON DEERFIELD DAM

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 17 (Special)—The committee of expert engineers, Charles T. Main of Boston, Prof. H. K. Barrows of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Alexander Rice McKim, engineer of the New York public service commission, which was appointed by the Vermont public service commission to investigate the new earth dam of the New England Power Company at Whitingham, Vt., has made its report to the public service commission, and gives no cause to question its safety.

The engineers advise that the dam should be watched closely while the reservoir it forms is being filled by natural processes this spring. They report that it was built under the direction of competent engineers and is similar to the Somerset dam 26 miles above it and on the same stream, the Deerfield River, and which has given no trouble since it was built 12 years ago. Both these dams are units of the so-called Davis bridge power development of the New England Power system, which develops hydro-electric power.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTIONS HELD

Thirty-Eight Smith Seniors Honored by Society

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 17 (Special)—The list of 38 members of the senior class of Smith College elected to the Zeta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society includes the presidents of the Athletic Association, the Dramatics Association, and the International Relations Club, class presidents of freshman and junior years, editor-in-chief of the Weekly and the Monthly, chairman of the Judicial Board and two news editors of the College Press Board.

Following is the list of seniors receiving the Phi Beta Kappa key: Alice Beyer of Alexandria, Pa.; Elizabeth Boorum of New York City; Mai Belle Bowman of Waverly, Tenn.; Dorothy Brown of Greenfield, Mass.; Anne Cochran of Plainfield, N. J.; Eleanor Collins of Columbia, Conn.; Clara Colton of Newton Highlands, Mass.; Stella Cushing of Fitchburg, Mass.; Margaret Davenport of Clinton, Mass.; Mary Dupwoody of Atlanta, Ga.; Rebekah Evans of Independence, Mo.; Eleanor Fiornace of New Brunswick, N. J.; Katherine Griswold of Groton, Mass.; Margaret Hill of Chicago, Ill.; Eleanor Hoffman of Boston, Mass.; Sylvia Josephs of Duluth, Minn.; Audrey Josephthal of New York City; Mary Elizabeth Leighton of Chicago, Ill.; Grace Lowe of Swampscott, Mass.; Helen McCabe of Washington, D. C.; Mary Elizabeth Mackey of Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Harriet Marble of Worcester, Mass.; Gertrude Mensel of Northampton, Mass.; Paulina Miller of Walkerville, Can.; Virginia Moore of Elizabeth, N. J.; Charlotte Nelson of Gloucester, Mass.; Anna Otis of Cleveland, O.; Lillian Pfau of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Harriette Pope of Cleveland, O.; Pauline Relyea of Rome, N. Y.; Celia Pauline Relyea of Rome, N. Y.; Celia Spalter of Hartford, Conn.; Evelyn Thomas of Oak Park, Ill.; Faith Ward of Milton, Mass.; Margaret Ward of Bayonne, N. J.; Diana Wertheim of New York City; Miriam Whyte of Trenton, N. J.; Jean Wilson of Princeton, N. J.

Eight members of the class of 1925 were elected into membership, an especially great honor when received in the junior year: Caroline Bedell of Ithaca, N. Y.; Merl Fisk of New Haven, Conn.; Mary Geroould of Hanover, N. H.; Elizabeth Keith of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Terice Liebeskind of New York City, Grace Magee of Los Angeles, Calif.; Ruth Seinfel of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Josephine Tompkins of Washington, D. C.

RARE BOOKS GIVEN TO BOSTON LIBRARY

Opera and concert programs and playbills of Boston performances dating between 1849 and 1923, together with a number of books and engravings have been given to the Boston Public Library by Mrs. Henry S. Shaw of Milton. To the West End Branch Library, she has presented a marble sculpture by Larkin Goldsmith Mead called "Echo."

Among the books are four printed in the sixteenth century and 10 in the seventeenth. They include sixteenth century editions of works by Flavius Josephus (Frankfort 1580); Ptolemy's "Geography" (Venice 1598); the first edition of Bussato's "Garden of Agriculture" (Venice 1592); and Dolce's translation of the "Metamorphoses of Ovid" (Venice 1568).

Among the seventeenth century books are "Theatro del Mondo" by Ortelius (Venice 1689), with a description and map of America; "Della Fisionomia dell 'nuomo" by G. Battista Porta (Padua 1623); a curious book illustrated with woodcuts of men and animals of similar expressions; and a Bible in German, printed at Dordrecht and bound in leather with emblems and figures in repoussé metal work.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

LEWISTON, Me., March 17—Louis A. Jack of Lisbon Falls, candidate in 1920 for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, yesterday announced that he would be a candidate in the Republican primaries for the nomination for United States senator. Mr. Jack is an attorney and has also been interested in lumber operations. He is a former president of the state board of trade.

Holyoke Alumnae in a Radio Reunion

Diners Throughout Country to Hear President Woolley

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 17 (Special)—Probably the first radio reunion between a college and its alumnae will take place this evening when Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, members of the department of music at the college and students will take part in a radio program to which alumnae throughout the country gathered at numerous all-Holyoke dinners will listen in.

The occasion is the celebration of a twofold event in the college calendar, the birthday of one of its most famous alumnae, Dr. Cornelia M. Clapp, a distinguished American zoologist, and the closing of its $3,000,000 endowment fund campaign launched five years ago, $600,000 of which is being expended on the erection of a new biological building to be named, in her honor, Cornelia Clapp Hall.

The radio program, which will include a "Birthday Talk in Honor of Dr. Clapp," by President Woolley, will be broadcast from the Hotel Kimball Studio, station WBZ, Springfield, Mass., at 7:10 p. m., eastern time, at which hour members of the Boston Alumnae Association will be assembled at the Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy Street, there to take advantage of the generosity of the Steinert Company of Boston who have offered to set up and operate a De Forest D 10 radio set, by which they can hear a dinner radio concert as well as the college program.

DRY LAW SAVES COUNTRY $100,000

Prohibition Official Points to Economic Benefit

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., March 17 (Special)—How the taxpayers of Middlesex County in Massachusetts have saved through prohibition during the past four years at least $100,000 was pointed out by W. M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who spoke before the Rotary Club here today.

"During the four wet years 1914-17, inclusive, according to figures given out by Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the Department of Correction," Mr. Forgrave said, "the average daily population of the county jail and house of correction was 360, while for the four dry years, 1920-23 inclusive, it was 197, a decrease of 45 per cent. At the rate of three meals a day, there was a saving of more than 718,000 meals at the public expense, which, on a basis of the cost of feeding men in the army, represents a four-year saving of approximately $100,000."

Mr. Forgave stated that five of the 21 county jails and houses of correction in the State have been closed since 1918, and that those at Newbury and Ipswich have been sold. He pointed out that the state institution for the cure of inebriates has closed its doors during the same period, and continued:

Commercialized crime cannot be stopped by commercialized penalty. The quicker our judges realize this the quicker we will secure better enforcement. To fine a man $50 for breaking the law which brings him, by the breaking of it, thousands of dollars, is simply low license.

It is time that the law-abiding citizens of this State had registered themselves in no uncertain tones at the polls in favor of the enforcement of law, particularly when that law has to do with the Constitution of our Government, and also let their voice be heard in the police stations and courts.

BILL PROVIDES FOR $12.75 TAX LIMIT

The legislative Committee on Municipal Finance at the State House today voted to report a bill providing that the tax limit for the city of Boston for the current year should be $12.75 per $1000 of property valuation. This is the rate applicable for the present year.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, had asked that the rate be fixed at $18 per thousand. Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, insisted that a rate of $11.25 would furnish the city with sufficient money if due economies were practiced.

LEVIATHAN PREPARES TO QUIT DRYDOCK

The Leviathan, which has been in the South Boston drydock for some time, is scheduled to sail Saturday for New York, James B. Prentis, manager of the Boston office of the United States Lines, announced today. Finishing touches to the interior, refitting and repainting will be made in New York.

When the vessel sails from New York on April 12 to resume its trans-Atlantic service it will carry as staff captain Capt. A. M. Moore, formerly commander of the steamship President Garfield of the United States Lines. Captain Moore will be next in command to Capt. Herbert Hartley.

ESSAYS PAVE WAY TO COLLEGE COURSE

American Chemical Society Offers May Reach Million Pupils

Prize essay contests on chemistry in its relation to different phases of modern living conducted by the American Chemical Society among pupils in high and secondary schools in the United States is expected by that organization to enroll 1,000,000 participants. In addition to six four-year tuition scholarships to Yale University and Vassar College, each accompanied by an annual cash allowance of $500, numerous other scholarships and cash prizes are now announced.

These include; fom the University of Arizona, two scholarships remitting all fees; universities of Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, one scholarship, each; Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen, N. D., $25 for best essay submitted by student in North Dakota; Baylor College for Women, Texas, and University of Texas, each one scholarship amounting to $120; University of Utah, tuition scholarship; Washington and Lee University, Virginia, tuition amounting to $80; Catholic University of America, four-year tuition amounting to $1200.

In addition to the national prizes, the American Chemical Society will give six prizes in gold in each state of the United States.

Subjects include the relation of chemistry to the enrichment of life; to agriculture and forestry; to national defense; to the home; to the development of industry and resources of the state of the writer.

The committee in charge of the contest is composed of H. E. Howe, chairman; Alexander Williams Jr., secretary, New York City. Herbert C. Hoover, secretary of Commerce, heads the committee of judges. The contest closes April 1.

COMMITTEE NAMED ON AUDITOR INQUIRY

The joint legislative Committee on Rules today, in the State House, after a two-hour executive session, announced that it had been investigating the charges preferred against Alonzo B. Cook, state Auditor, by Roland R. Sawyer, Representative of Ware, charging Mr. Cook with misconduct of his office, and that it had appointed a subcommittee, consisting of John M. Gibbs of Waltham, Senator, and Victor F. Jewett of Lowel and Davis B. Kenniston of Boston, representatives, to procure certain documentary evidence. This evidence, it is understood, will consist of documents, especially these from the Department of Civil Service, bearing on the question. The subcommittee was ordered to report back to the Committee on Rules within one week.

DR. HADLEY LECTURES NAMED

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 11 (Staff Correspondence)—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University, has announced the general subject of his lectures to be given at Stanford University, April 22 to 24, in the West Memorial Foundation as "The Conflict Between Liberty and Equality." The lecture program for the series will be as follows: April 22, "Industrial Problems and Political Ideals"; April 23, "The Uses and Dangers of Property Right"; April 24, "The Uses and Dangers of Representative Government."

DARTMOUTH CLASS ELECTS

HANOVER, N. H., March 17—Sophomore class officers at Dartmouth College have been elected for one year, as follows: R. H. Loomis, of Oak Park, Ill., president; N. K. Parker, of Bellevue, Pa., vice-president; G. Champion, of San Diego, Calif., secretary; F. Hurd, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., treasurer; and C. R. Starrett, of Athol, Mass., class representative to the College Club.

Students Figure Education Costs

Business Division at Harvard Finds It Stands at $4.05 an Hour

Some of the students in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration have figured that their instruction costs them each $4.05 per classroom hour. The figure is based upon the cost of tuition, living expenses in Cambridge, and the value of a student's time if he were in outside employment, estimated at $30 per week.

The students undertook to compile these figures after it had been announced by the Dean's office that the cost of operating the business school is being met solely from its income like any sound business. The only income of the business school is the tuition of its students, which, with present enrollment, is about $240,000 per year.

It is the opinion of some of the faculty that the knowledge on the part of the students that their instruction is costing each one of them $4.05 an hour results in a serious determination towar dtheir work not otherwise obtainable.

UNITARIANS HONOR CHARLES W. ELIOT

Educator Cites Growth of Political and Religious Liberty

Growth of political and religious liberty was declared by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, on Saturday, to be "the greatest thing that has come into the world" in his time, a condition that promises, he said, "much more happiness for the coming generation than the past generation has enjoyed."

Dr. Eliot spoke in response to a series of tributes paid to him at a luncheon given in his honor by the Unitarian Club of Boston at the Hotel Somerset. The Rev. Dr. Minot Simons of New York, Leslie C. Cornish, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Congregational Church, were among those who offered felicitation to the noted educator.

Six hundred persons, including many leaders in the arts, letters and natural sciences, were present at the luncheon. Dr. Eliot said:

When I look back on my own individual experience, I see clearly that a large part of my content and satisfaction has come out of joy in work. That is the thing which all youth should try to learn during the period of their education—to learn by trial, by observation.

"In what calling can I win for life, in youth, in prime, in age, joy for work?" That is what I have always said to the students at Harvard University, when I had occasion to make welcoming addresses to them.

Find out as soon as you can, through the free choice of studies which you may here enjoy, through observation of the different kinds of work that may be done in the different professions—the different callings—find out, as soon as you can, in what field of work you can surely win joy, satisfaction, content.

IRELAND IS FIRST NATION DRAWN FOR DAVIS CUP TOURNEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—For the first time in the history of the international tennis matches for the Davis Cup, the drawings for contestants were held at the White House, with President Coolidge, ambassadors and ministers of overseas nations arranging the order of contests. The President drew from the trophy first and he picked Ireland. The next nation drawn was France, making these two countries contestants at the outset.

Officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and former members of the United States Davis Cup teams witnessed the drawing, and there was also present D. F. Davis, donor of the cup, and Assistant Secretary of War.

J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, drew for his country. Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, drew for South Africa, New Zealand, India, Australia, the British Isles and Canada. Masanao Hanihara, as Ambassador for Japan, drew for his country.

Twenty-three nations were represented in the drawings. They were divided into two zones, with 17 competing in the European zone and six in the zone. The respective zones will hold their elimination contests and then the winners will compete for the right to meet the United States, which now holds the cup.

It is planned to have the contest between the winners of the two zones on Sept. 4, 5 and 6 at a place to be decided on later. The final match between the United States and winner of the rest of the world will be held at the Germantown Cricket Club, near Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 12 and 13.

Because of the odd number of entrants in the European zone play, the draw required seven byes in the upper half and eight in the lower, leaving only two nations a first-round match.

In the upper half of the European zone, Ireland plays France, Holland plays India, South Africa plays Argentina, and Spain meets the winner of a contest between the British Isles and Belgium. In the lower half Denmark plays Hungary, Italy meets Rumania, Austria plays Switzerland and New Zealand plays Czechoslovakia.

The drawings for the American zone were: Cuba against Canada, Australia vs. China, and Japan plays the winner between Cuba and Canada, and Mexico plays the winner between Australia and China.

CALIFORNIA CLERGY BACK MR. COOLIDGE

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17—Latest indication of support for Calvin Coolidge in California is seen in replies received at Coolidge headquarters to questionnaires sent to clergymen throughout the State, which show that out of 469 replies 349 favor the nomination of Calvin Coolidge. Last week, according to headquarters' reports, 144 clergymen declared for the President. Three replies, favoring the nomination of Hiram Johnson, Senator from this State, have been received, officials say.

Clergymen numbering 423 are in favor of the World Court plan, while 70 still are undecided, the survey shows. Commenting on the apparent drift Coolidgeward, a headquarters statement says:

"The swing-over of the California clergymen to President Coolidge plus the swing-over of the interior press to the President, as revealed by the questionnaire to the press circulated some six weeks ago, are the most significant features of the present campaign, because it was among the ranks of the clergymen and the interior editors that the initial support came to Johnson during the Progressive movement in this State in 1920 and the following years.

MARTIN-PARRY CORPORATION

Martin-Parry Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net profit of $653,066 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $402,248 in 1922.

BRIG.-GEN. COLE'S CANDIDACY URGED

Friends Would Send Him to Democratic Convention

Military and political friends of Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole are today actively at work forwarding a campaign to place the general's name on the list of delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, which will meet in New York late in June, and at the same time they are preparing to launch a later campaign to have the general nominated for Governor by the Democrats in state convention next September.

The work of preparing what has been termed the Walsh-Doherty slate of delegates-at-large to the coming Democratic National Convention was delayed today by this insistence on the part of the veterans that General Cole be considered a party candidate for delegate-at-large and that William H. Doyle of Malden, former department commander of the Massachusetts American Legion, be named as an alternate delegate-at-large to General Cole.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, who has been conducting an active canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor for some months, through the circulation of cards, pledging voters who received them to vote for Mr. Curley for the Democratic nomination for Governor, along the lines he took when he was a candidate for Mayor of Boston two years ago, insists that he will retire for no one, and that he will be a candidate until the Democratic primaries decide upon the party nominee.

The Mayor exhibited a telegram from David Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts, stating that the Senator will not, nor has he, interfered in the Democratic primaries on this or any occasion.

Nomination papers for delegates to the Republican national convention were filed with Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook today, by Harry I. Thayer of Wakefield and Herbert B. Harris of Cambridge, as candidates in the Eighth Congressional District and Amos L. Taylor of Belmont and Elizabeth C. Carlisle of Medford as alternates. All are pledged to President Coolidge.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION MEETS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17 (Special)—The Brown University Teachers' Association, in its twenty-second annual meeting here Saturday, elected Prof. Harold S. Bucklin of Brown University president.

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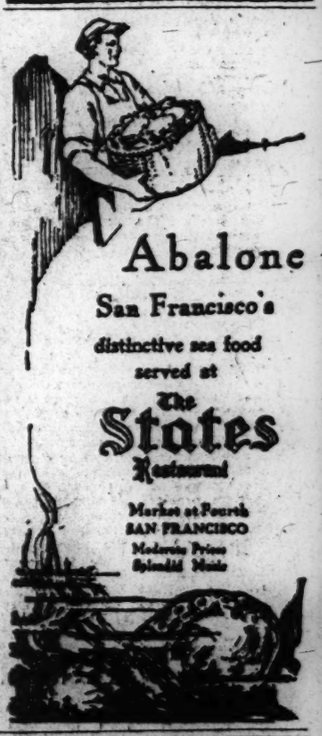
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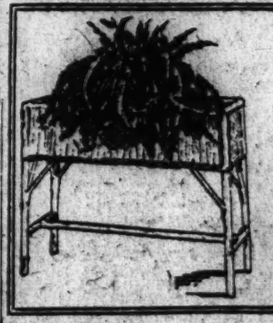
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BELLOWS FALLS CREAMERY DENIES IT IS MILK WAR CAUSE

Management Says It Is Target of Unjust Attacks From New England Producers' Association

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 17 (Special)—"Our creamery is paying out approximately $75,000 each month in this community, our producers are satisfied, our customers are satisfied and our plant has become strong financially." This is in brief the answer of the Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery to the charge that it is the principal cause of the cut-rate war in the Boston market which led to the conference of New England dairymen here last week.

J. F. MacLennan, manager of the creamery, emphatically denying the charges made against it, tells of the growth of the institution in the face of opposition of other factions in the industry and declares that the local creamery, which supplies milk to the John T. Connor chain of stores, has been made the target of unjust attacks from the New England Milk Producers' Association because it has interfered with the working out of the association's plans.

Mr. MacLennan denies that any surplus milk is shipped to Boston. Only such milk is sent there as can be sold daily by the Connor chain stores. He explains that the so-called surplus, which runs higher in percentage than the amount carried by the average city dealer surplus, is disposed of after being separated, either as fresh cream, cottage cheese or skim milk, some of which is returned to the producers. When asked as to the comparative price paid the producer by the local creamery, Mr. MacLennan said that he did not care to make a comparative statement, but that they had paid $3.07 per hundred on 3.7 per cent milk in January of this year.

Development of Plant

Mr. MacLennan's sketch of the development of the Bellows Falls plant is as follows:

"Early in 1921 the fluid milk market in this section was in a demoralized condition. After a great many meetings were held and a great amount of work done, the Bellows Falls creamery was organized. It was organized under the law that had recently been passed by the Federal Government. Stock was subscribed to at the rate of $25 per cow for the average number of cows milked. A legal binding contract was signed by all stockholders becoming members of the organization to deliver milk until Jan. 1, 1924. The reason for this was that the officers knew that there was going to be a great deal of competition and a great many of the stockholders would be chased after by other milk dealers, but if they would all stick together until the above date it would show at that time whether they could make a success of the proposition. If they did—fine. If they didn't, they would all be in the same boat and could not be any worse off than they were at that time. The directors and officers of the corporation secured the services of myself as manager, my duties being to look after the whole proposition under the direction of the board of directors. The plant began operations Nov. 1, 1921 with about 100 stockholders.

Shortly after, a close survey of all the New England markets was made and the directors were not long in coming to the decision that Boston was the logical market for milk produced in this section. Representatives of the New England Milk Producers' Association had attended a good many of the meetings that were held previous to the organization and it was the feeling among some of the directors of the N. E. M. P. A. was not giving them the assistance that they should, for in nearly every case they were members of the N. E. M. P. A.

Previous to the beginning of operations, the directors instructed me to call at the N. E. M. P. A. offices in Boston and find out from them where the milk from this locality could be sold. This I did, and was told by the assistant manager of the N. E. M. P. A. that we were to keep away from the Boston market, that the Boston market was flooded with milk, that they were not a selling association but a bargaining association and had already all the milk that was necessary, even if the milk that would be shipped as Bellows Falls co-operative creamery milk was at that time being shipped to Boston milk dealers operating under the N. E. M. P. A.

Cars From Northern New York

At that time, there was a great many cars of milk being shipped through Bellows Falls every night to the Boston market, some of them originating out in northern New York. The directors decided that there was something wrong; somebody must be receiving protection; and that Boston should be their market.

A more careful survey of the Boston market was made, and it was found that the market was in good condition. Rebates were being made and an association in Boston known as the Milk Dealers' Association seemed to have some kind of a hold on the New England Milk Producers' Association, and that in order to sell milk on the market something had to be done or it meant financial ruin for the Bellows Falls organizers.

A survey of the chain store situation was made, following which a conference was arranged with Charles F. Adams, president of the John T. Connor Company. After arrangements had been made with Mr. Adams, the officers of the Bellows Falls creamery were beseiged by representatives of the N. E. M. P. A. who seemed to be doing all in their power to interfere with the agreement, but who at the same time had nothing to offer in the way of disposing of the milk. At the same time, the N. E. M. P. A. was sanctioning the disposal of milk through chain stores under their protection.

As soon as the N. E. M. P. A. found there was no stopping the proposition here, they referred to the Bellows Falls creamery as the "Bellows Falls Experiment." Since that time they have unmercifully criticised the Bellows Falls proposition. They also took it on their part to publish through agricultural journals and daily newspapers, articles detrimental to the Bellows Falls plant and are doing so at the present time.

Paid Less the First Month

"For the first month, because we were required to sell the entire product as cream, it was necessary for the Bellows Falls plant to pay less money to the stockholders, than was being paid by the large milk dealers. This gave the N. E. M. P. A. a chance to advertise the proposition as a failure. Notwithstanding this strong competition, the first carload of milk was shipped to the Boston market in bottles Dec. 12, 1923, and since that time the volume has increased steadily so that at the present time, several carloads are shipped each day.

The prophecy made by the N. E. M. P. A. has proved entirely worthless for at the present time, the Bellows Falls creamery has over 500 stockholders, and since beginning operations has paid a dividend of 6 per cent on the capital stock each year, until recently when the dividend was increased to 8 per cent which is the largest dividend that the Federal Government will allow co-operatives of this kind to pay the stockholders.

At the present time the Bellows Falls creamery is paying out approximately $75,000 each month in this community, and in going over these records, you can see we have been very successful. Our customers are satisfied, our producers are satisfied, and the plant has become very strong financially. We have a reputation in the Boston market of supplying a quality milk and cream, which must be so, or we would not have increased our business from month to month.

There are at the present time in Vermont about 30 co-operative milk plants similar to the one at Bellows Falls, but only a few of these plants ship bottled milk to Boston. Their milk in most cases is shipped in cans and sold to dealers. Their business seems to have interfered very much with the working out of the plans of the N. E. M. P. A. and this seems to be the cause of the trouble in the Boston market.

Mentor for Novel Art Guild Is Utilitarian Carpenter

Colony of Etchers, Lace Makers, Enamel Workers and Other Craftsmen in Boston Aided by Practical Artisan

Perhaps one day someone may say of the Fayette Quarter, "The choicest bit of Boston!" as William Dean Howells has said of Chelsea, "The choicest bit of London!"

At any rate, in a four-story gabled house in Fayette Street, over behind Park Square, the "artisan gild" of medieval days has returned. True, the signs have modernized the spelling, and say "Fayette Guild." There are other things, too, that must be charged to the exigencies of a more advanced time, but the essential idea is the same as that which prevailed in Europe in the twelfth century.

Most of the Fayette Quarter workers have had their studios and shops in the neighborhood for four years now, but the guild itself is newly organized, a crystallization of the aims and ideals of the individuals for the group. But, although the idea of the group, rather than of the individual, is emphasized in the Fayette Quarter, the story of its establishment as an art center is strongly tinctured with the interest and enthusiasm of one man whose more utilitarian artisanry is, in itself, perhaps the least pictorial—however necessary and valuable—of those represented in the roll of the Quarter.

Charles D. Redmond is a Scotsman and a carpenter. For 20 years his shop was in Pleasant Street, not far away. The city, however, did things to the streets thereabouts 12 years ago and his shop was among those marked by the new encroachments to go. So he moved to Fayette Street. His friends advised him promptly and cheerfully that he would surely starve in the new location. He assured them that a Scotsman never starves. Forthwith he took up his work at the point where it had been laid down in order that his benches might be moved.

Fayette Street was a neighborhood, in the old days, of proud families. Huguenots, fleeing after the Edict of Nantes in 1692 once found refuge there. Later there came Spanish and French, the Spanish subsequently with sufficient influence in the city to have the streets thereabouts named for Isabella and Ferdinand and Cortez. But whatever the nationalities represented in the neighborhood it had always been one of homes, firmly entrenched, as it thought, against the inroads of commerce, even on a small and eminently convenient scale. So when Mr. Redmond's shop appeared on the street and neighbors stared reproachfully. By that time they were the Leatherbys, the Russells, the Clarks and the Quirings. Gradually, however, the industrious and not unsociable carpenter had drawn them to his way of thinking and they no longer stared coolly. The Ames, too, and the Sears had lived there until they had discovered the Back Bay and had hastened away to establish new social frontiers. So, little by little, as the old families drifted away the carpenter who had pegged away at making himself a neighbor too secured some of the properties that had been theirs. Much of it was attractive although it was deserted and wrapped in the silence of memories of other days.

One piece—for example—had been owned by a retired sea-captain who had a garden in which the roses were more rare and the grapevine a greater marvel of cultivation than any of the neighbors had ever seen before. But bit by bit several pieces of such property came into Mr. Redmond's possession. He just acquired it, doing nothing to remodel it

One day there came girls down the narrow, trim little street with its neat little brick houses. They peered in at the carpenter's shop and when they found Mr. Redmond they said they were looking about for studios where they could work and be quiet. Mr. Redmond's daughter had inclinations toward art as a profession and is now a student at the Normal Art School, so the girls struck a responsive chord. Besides his whole philosophy in helping the Quarter as he has is summed up in his simple belief, "It's a great thing to get girls busy—there are so many things they can do." Mr. Redmond himself is interested in everything of art. He says that a career of carpentering need not necessarily limit artistic conception. So, doubtless meaning to all the time but preserving for a bit the proper degree of Scotch reluctance, he showed them his houses and between them they decided that the rooms might be studios.

Forthwith he became a sort of fairy godfather to the students. He felt he had reached a point in his career where he could afford leisure to help them settle a bit if he wanted to—and he did. If the windows weren't just right, shortly they were made so. There is one house where the one telephone serves three artists and a radio consultant. The telephone dives miraculously up and down a dumb waiter arrangement when a network of ropes is intelligently manipulated, thereby saving many steps for busy tenants, withal causing much mirth.

Guild Composed of Six

Properly speaking, the Fayette Guild includes a half dozen young women. They work variously at illustrating, murals, illuminating and designing. Miss Woodward, Miss Kilham, Miss Kenrick, Miss Fyshe, Miss Durkee and Miss Davis are the members. Theirs is the delicious studio filled with planes of mauve shadow, where they have the shirr of planes in the carpenter shop downstairs for music and the fragile pungency of new lumber for perfume as they paint and sketch and plan in the hear half of the studio behind curtains of gold-traced vermilion.

In the forepart of the studio are painted brick walls of daffodil yellow, a lacquer chest of ashen green marvelously patterned, curious sconces, black candlesticks with fat yellow candles half burned in them, bits of luster and copper and squares of strange silken stuffs shimmering against polished wooden chests. And just now there is an exhibition of Miss Woodward's sketches made, mostly, in Paris and being shown for the first time, pleasant postscript to last week's first formal exhibition under the supervision of the guild.

In the front on the second floor is the compact sanctum of Miss Chace, whose Boston Folk Industries draw together Syrian, Italian, and Greek and Armenian women to embroider and make lace. Miss Chace says she doesn't have to go out and get the women because they come and get her. Upstairs, Mr. Clinton, the cabinet maker, works delicately over mitered edges and beautiful inlay in the fabled atmosphere of Chippendale and Hepplewhite and Duncan Phyfe.

Quarter Is Spreading

No. 15 is the home of the Guild. But the whole of Fayette Street is the home of the Quarter, and the neighbors are illustrators, stage designers, enamel workers, a woman whose business is with dyeing and batiks, a man who makes rope and oakum, an etcher, a dealer in fine china, a bookshop and a shop where a man conducts a varied and exciting business under the legend, "Librairie-Bibliophile." And there is even the radio laboratory.

The Quarter is running over into the other narrow streets near-by, even so far as the blue-doored house of Miss Hobbs and Miss Richardson, over in Shawmut Street, where the looms are, and the soft wools in hues of fading roses and silvery willows and tawny maple leaves late in September.

The Fayette Quarter, then, is a neighborhood of "arts, crafts, and trades." There is much that is charming and attractive about it, in spite of the theory that "art is never pretty when it is serious and in the making." But it is a neighborhood, also, cemented already in a common ideal of achievement and adds a fascinating leaf to the Boston scene.

TEACHERS' EQUAL PAY BILL ATTACKED

Rhode Island Leader Says Issue Is One for School Boards Rather Than Legislature

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17 (Special)—In line with what he termed a growing sentiment in legislative circles against the solution of economic problems by arbitrary legislation, William C. Pelkey, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, addressing the Providence Branch of the National Woman's Party at the Crown Hotel last night, said that the question of equal pay for equal work for Rhode Island teachers was a problem for local school boards rather than legislators. He suggested a referendum vote on the issue.

Resolutions to the contrary, however, were passed unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting of teachers, parents, and others interested in maintaining the high standard of the teaching profession and the welfare of our schools, having considered the question of equal pay for equal work for the Rhode Island teachers from every point of view, including the legal, legislative, economic, political, educational and psychological aspects, recommend the passage of such appropriate legislation as shall prohibit legislation against against women teachers.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the Governor of Rhode Island, the Senate and House of Representatives, through their committees having such legislation in charge.

Mr. Pelky took the view that equal pay legislation might act in an exactly opposite manner than was intended by forcing men teachers out of the schools and thus maintaining automatically the present compensation scale for women teachers. In this connection, he said:

I am in no position to say it authoritatively, but it seems fair to raise the query as to what might happen if an arbitrary law were enacted at this time establishing this equalization of pay. Might it not be possible that one of two things would happen, especially in view of the present status of school finances in this city, namely, the gradual elimination of men teachers, and thus a maintenance of the present compensation scale for women teachers; else the realignment of grades of service as between men and women teachers so as, in a sense, to defeat the real aim for which you are so earnestly striving.

Far be it from me to advise you in this matter, but I do want to leave just three thoughts with you. Might it not be well to seriously consider taking steps to secure this evolution in compensation within the respective school organizations in the several cities and towns of the State, rather than to exert too strong pressure for legislation that might not actually accomplish what you desire. That's one thought. This is another: As this whole question resolves itself in the finality into a matter of finances, because as I say on form and principle there appears to be no tangible reason for any such present discrimination, last it be that of the law of supply and demand, why would it not be worth while to consider the advocacy of a referendum to the taxpayers themselves.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP AWARDS ANNOUNCED

AMHERST, Mass., March 17—Five eastern and five western Massachusetts young people out of the 11,505 members of boys' and girls' clubs in this State have won state championships for their 1923 work, George L. Farley of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, state leader of club work, lists the following winners: Richard J. Davis, Arlington, poultry champion; Evelyn Landry, Methuen, clothing champion; Madeline Walker, Beverly, food champion; Jonathan L. Chace, Westport, pig champion; D. Lee Johnson, Assonet, small fruit champion; Wallace Taylor, Williamsburg, handicraft champion; Rachael Randall, Belchertown, garden champion; John Broderick, Great Barrington, dairy calf champion; Ella Buckley, Pittsfield, baby beef champion; Pauline Jeffries, Orange, canning champion.

The awards were based on successful performance of a full season's work, the ledger of it, the exhibit of the products, a story written about it all, and leadership of other boys' and girls' clubs. The champions range in age from 14 to 18. All have completed one project besides the one for which they won prizes. Their prize is a trip to Camp Gilbert on the campus of the Massachusetts Agricultural College the last week in July.

PROVIDENCE NEWS SOLD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—John A. Hennessy of Brooklyn, president and editor of the Providence News, and James Carr Garrison of New York, vice-president and publisher, have sold their interest to Peter G. Gerry, United States Senator from Rhode Island. It was announced today. The News now will become a straight Democratic Party organ, under new management. It has been independent, with Democratic tendencies.

TWILIGHT TALES



Spring Fixings

IT WAS the most delicious spring day!

"There couldn't have been a nicer spring day," thought Crow, as he poked his head out of his upstairs window.

"Just the very day to start my garden," said Crow. He slammed shut the window, and scuttled down the stairs of his dusty little cellar.

Crow was very happy. He kept whistling and skipping about and singing little bits of song that he made up as he went along. He went to the store room and found a heap of useful things—last year's rake and last year's hoe and last year's shovel and year before last's wheelbarrow, which sadly needed a coat of new red paint. But there was no time for that now! Oh dear, no! for Crow went rushing upstairs and into the front yard.

"First I'll dig a bit," said Crow. So first he took last year's shovel and dug a big square place. It was a long time before the digging was finished, because Crow kept turning up young angleworms and then he had to beg their pardon and bury them again just as they were before.

"Now I'll rake a bit," said Crow. So he raked the square place all smooth and even. Next he went all over it and made hundreds of little holes with his toe. These were to plant the flowers in.

"All ready, all ready, all ready, am I," sang Crow, and reached in his overall's pocket for the little packages of seeds. Out they came and lay in a heap on the ground. Crow knelt down and sorted them. There were hollyhocks and foxgloves and roses and larkspur and nasturtiums and pansies and daisies and johnny-jumpups and lady-slippers and candytuft and honeysuckle and poppies.

"Hollyhocks and larkspur by the house. Roses over the doorway. Honeysuckle on the bower. Pansies and seashells to border the paths. The beds all bright with posies, and there you have my garden." Crow talked to himself as he poked the seeds into the holes and patted down the earth on top.

He took the watering can then and gave the ground a good soaking until he was standing in deep, large-sized puddles without any rubbers. Oh, dear!

Someone gave a timid sneeze. Crow looked up. Over the gate leaned Cricket. Cricket looked very funny with his little black face poked over the gate.

"Want your fence painted?" said Cricket.

"Why, yes, you might as well," said Crow. "If I am going to have such a pretty garden, I'd better have a fence to match. Paint it blue, if you please."

Cricket set to work with a huge big brush splashing it back and forth. He split a great deal of it on himself, and if he weren't more careful soon he'd be looking like a stylish blue cricket.

"While I think of it, I'll just mend the chimney," said Crow.

He went scurrying up a ladder and mended the chimney, and while he was up there he just put on some missing shingles. Then the door knocker wanted polishing, so he did that, and the windows were dirty, so he shined them up.

"Well I declare," said Crow, looking about him, "what a difference little things do make."

"I'm finished, sir," said Cricket, coming up, all blue completely. "Five cents for the job."

"Thanks," said Crow, and paid him. "That's a very nice looking bit of work. Thanks, and come around again when the weeds begin to sprout. I'll give you another job."

"I'll do it," said Cricket, and hopped nimbly over the fence.

ATTEMPT TO RECALL FAILS

PORTLAND, Me., March 17 (Special)—The attempt to recall George F. West as a member of the Portland City Council, on the allegation that he had exceeded his rights as representative of the city's shares of stock in the Portland Gas Light Company, has failed. Midnight, Saturday, was the limit of time, under the provisions of the new city charter, for filing petitions, and the required number of names for the petition was 2648. Only 1500 names had been obtained.

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES

WASHINGTON, March 17—American exports for February were valued at $267,000,000, an increase of approximately $61,000,000 over February, 1923. Imports for the month were $335,000,000, compared with $303,412,000 in February last year.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Agnes A. Eldanbens, Middletown, Conn.
Grace A. Felch, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. William H. Felch, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Ruth R. Haskins, Concord, N. H.

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EDUCATIONAL

State Universities

By DAVID KINLEY,
President of the University of Illinois.

[In answer to the Monitor's request, Dr. Kinley has specially prepared a series of four articles on State Universities. The first and second appeared March 3 and 10. The fourth will appear March 24 on the Educational Page. Dr. Kinley, a graduate of Yale, has had 32 years of teaching and administrative work in the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois, and has become a prominent figure in the National Association of State Universities.]

III

I YIELD to no one in my appreciation of the great public service of the endowed colleges and universities in educating thousands of graduates devoted to the public welfare and the prosecution of research. They have inspired in their graduates high ideals of life and devotion to the service of the public. They have recognized that in a real sense they are public institutions. However, the fact remains that the control of the educational ideals of these institutions is in the hands of a small number of people. It has sometimes been feared that some of these have, or may easily have, an interest in establishing in the minds of those their institutions are educating ideals and aims at variance with the welfare of the people at large. Rightly or wrongly, a fuller trust in the democratic unselfishness of their educated leaders is more likely to be felt by the people if they are the products of publicly supported institutions.

The state university and the endowed institution are complementary to each other in the matter of preserving freedom of teaching and research. There have been times, and they will recur, when the private institutions have felt the pressure of sectarian narrowness or of the class interests of their wealthy supporters. From these things the state institutions are free, and in such periods they can keep the lamp burning. There have been times, and they will recur, when an intense popular prejudice or the power of political partisanship has struck at the freedom of teaching and research in the state universities. The private institutions have then been aloof from those influences, and they in turn could keep the lamp burning. The country, therefore, needs both in order to minimize the causes of interference with education and scientific research.

Policy in Hands of No Group

There is a notion pretty widely held by college and university faculties that it should be left to them to determine the education that institutions will give and to have the exclusive management of the institutions and their work. We hear much said and we see much written about the ideal of the college being to seek the truth, wholly unrestrained by anybody or any influence. Of course, these are just words. Those who use them are expressing their opinion of what would be a proper organization or method of conducting a college or a university. The lack of definition or precise use of words makes it difficult to know just what, in their opinion, would constitute the ideal pursuit of truth or absolute freedom from control.

If experience, history, and common sense teach us anything about the matter, they teach us that the public educational policy of a great people cannot safely be left in exclusive charge of any group or class; that if the university faculties were left in exclusive charge of the administration of these institutions, the institutions would not only cease to make progress to meet the changing needs of the world, but before long would be managed in the interest of the faculties rather than of the students or of the public. The method of past progress has been the constant extension of the field of culture and inclusion therein of new ideals, new fields of study, new domains of thought, under pressure from outside. One great advantage of the state university is that it must give frequent accounts of itself to the people who own and support it, must justify itself, and must show that it can anticipate and meet the needs and exigencies of the community life, not only economic, political, and intellectual, but moral and spiritual. In a way they have in these matters a heavier responsibility than have the private institutions; and they are kept more on the 'qui vive to discharge it.

Sacred Against Interference

It is difficult for any of us to rid himself of his prejudices. What we are accustomed to we are likely to regard as good. What is new or little known to us we are likely to think less well of. Some of the criticism of the state university is explainable on this ground. We mistake our self-assurance for reason—like the gentle lady writer whose name I have forgotten, who, writing in one of the monthly magazines on a subject I have forgotten, casually remarked that "the west is cursed with state universities." I think there are some people who think that the Western Hemisphere is "cursed" with democracies.

A few more words may be said of the alleged interference of partisan politics in state university administration. The critics have heard of occasional instances, usually in one of the newer institutions, and these isolated cases, in their minds, establish a practice. They fail to remember that it is the unusual that is news. Or else they are obsessed with the idea that no governmental organization of any kind can possibly function excepting in a partisan way. Having made their minds up to this, it follows, of course, that the state university must be controlled by partisan politicians. On this matter one might resort, if it were worth while, to the "tu quoque" argument. One might recall that in their early days the endowed institutions were as much under the control of creeds and partisan theology as any state university ever has been under the control of partisan politics. One might recall the efforts made by business and other "interests" to influence the administration of some eastern institutions in the matter of retaining certain professors of political economy. Indeed, so far as "pressure" on these institutions is concerned, we need not go back at all to find theological influences being exerted on a number of them. In all cases, these institutions reacted splendidly and refused to submit to the pressure. In a degree, some of the state universities have gone through similar experiences in the field of partisan politics, and in the long run, and not so very long a run, when the people of the state at large have grasped the situation, they have made short work of the politicians and their partisan politics.

The truth of the matter is that no method of establishment or form of organization will eliminate the possibility of attempts to use "pull" or exert pressure on any institution, be it church or university, be it privately endowed or publicly supported. It is part of the education of our people, an education to be furnished both by the endowed and the publicly supported institutions, that the field of education, like the field of religion, is sacred against the interference of partisanship of any kind.



"The Columns" at the University of Missouri Symbolize the Spirit and Traditions of the Oldest State University West of the Mississippi River. The Columns Are All That Remained of the First University Building Which Was Destroyed by Fire in 1892, and Around Them in a Quadrangle Has Sprung Up the New University Which Now Occupies Nearly 1000 Acres of Ground and Is Housed in More Than 60 Fine Buildings With All Modern Equipments and Facilities. The University of Missouri Campus Is Noted for Its Beauty.

The False Ideal in Adult Education

Liverpool, England
Special Correspondence

"I AGREE with the lecturer over the absolute importance of education; it is the chief weapon of the working classes in the class war." There are few lecturers who have experience of adult classes in industrial centers who have not had to listen to such a statement, at once sympathetic in intent and embarrassing in effect. At some time or other, the lecturer must introduce his arguments, whether defensively or aggressively, for the whole aim and purpose of education; and he is often discouraged by the difficulty of making his case a convincing one. He would make all interests subservient to the search for beauty and truth, yet his students may see only the logical purpose of education in making it subservient to class interests.

Perhaps it is hard for the tutor to translate into readily understood terms the high ideals which he cherishes of the importance of their mutual search after truth. He pictures himself, and perhaps rightly, as being engaged in the most vital of contemporary movements; he realizes the power of that movement to leaven an inert mass of ignorance and apathy, and he foresees the broadening of interests and the appreciation of new beauties in life which a real culture may bring.

But all this may be mere verbiage to the class. They start from a foundation of grim reality, and they must proceed by short and logical stages. That knowledge is power, it is easy to appreciate; that the democratising of education has broadcasted powers of articulate expression, and that results have been achieved in consequence which were formerly undreamt-of, they know. What is there of strangeness in the view that this more specialized education, in which the university is brought to the workers, can help them further along the same road?

Between Two Views

Between the two views it is a pathetic tug-of-war; because the conflict is symbolical of the deadlock between materialism and idealism, which occurs in the life of so many institutions.

There are many, however, who would argue that it is the teacher's duty to teach; that he is there to demonstrate the true method of approach to the particular science with which he is engaged, and that, so long as the duty has been properly and impartially performed, it is not his concern to inquire into the construction which his class may place upon it all. Such an answer, common as it is, but begs the question. In so far as the tutor is concerned with directing the search after truth in history or in psychology, in biology or in economics, or whatever the subject may be, he is also concerned with the search after all truth which is the final end of study. If he guides his disciples by a narrow lane to the main road, he is also responsible for the direction which they are going to take upon it. Beyond this again, there is a spiritual aspect—using that phrase of elusive meaning in its widest sense—of adult education which is not provided for in board of education regulations, because mechanism cannot give birth to life.

It is for this latter reason that there always comes a stage in the life of a successful class at which it grows impossible for such divergence of opinion, over the ends which education serves, to arise. Sooner or later both tutor and class are bound to meet on a level as human beings. The distant respect for authority, on the part of the class, gives place to a warm affection for a man and a friend; for they find that he, as other men, is affected with human hopes and dreams and fears. The tutor gains a new admiration for their opinions as he learns more of their struggles and sacrifices and triumphs. So it is that there is established an unconscious bond which tends to create a strong community of interest.

Educating Away Class-War

If the bogy of the subversion of education arises at an earlier stage in the history of the class, it must be dealt with promptly and frankly. It must be conceded that education is indeed the most potent of all weapons in a class-war, and that the onward sweep of education must inevitably bring rude disturbance to the hitherto tranquil state of vested interests. But, if that is to be the be-all and end-all of educational progress, the educationist is tempted to give up the unequal struggle. The steam roller may crush the vermin in its path as it juggernauts along, but nobody contemplates the desirability of giving the steam roller no other work to do, or of setting it to crash to destruction without direction or guidance.

Even so humble an attempt as this to rouse interest in the right view of education may seem to raise issues which are academic and outside the purview of the practical man. Yet, in the actual circumstances under which the question arises, there is undoubted reality. It is, perhaps, a tiny lecture hall in a Lancashire manufacturing town, a room that is illy lit and drab. The questioner is a little woman, voluble but earnest, who finds time to mother a family of five sons, and to infuse life into half a dozen activities of the local co-operative society. Or it is a man who would be of prepossessing figure but for the gauntness of his frame and the droop of his shoulders. One knows that he is a boilermaker who has been out of work for 14 months; he speaks slowly, but what he says is the result of long brooding and deliberation. There is the problem. The tutor is a young man and his academic studies have not taught him how to face a situation of this kind. If he is to get the right answer across it can only be done through the exercise of powers of sympathy, and through the possession of ideals which are not the outcome of a pose but of profound and reasoned conviction.

S. D.

Progressive Leader Writes Book

THE open-minded parent will doubtless find "Education Moves Ahead" (by Eugene R. Smith, published by the Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, $2), a vindication of progressive education. The open-minded will like the book because it is written open-mindedly. At the beginning Mr. Smith says, "The author makes no pretense of new discoveries concerning education, but tries to put in nontechnical form some of the more evident tendencies in the educational world." At the end his plea is, "In making our changes let us not be obsessed with any one method or system. The limitations of any system, or of the thought of any one man or woman or any group of men and women, are too narrow for the education of a race. Above all, no teacher should try to bring about progress by revolution instead of evolution."

Mr. Smith is president of the Progressive Education Association and has organized two large progressive schools, the Park School in Baltimore and the Beaver Country Day School in Brookline, Mass. The president emeritus of Harvard, Charles W. Eliot, who writes the introduction, has taken a personal interest in the Progressive Education Association since its first meeting and he is its honorary president.

Warrants Definite Statement

"Education Moves Ahead" as a title is indicative of the author's care not to over-claim the steps which he himself has taken in uncovering higher ideals in teaching and in school administration. To have called it "Education Takes a Long Stride," for instance, would have had the appearance of presumption, and would have marked the leader of the progressive movement as an enthusiast.

New methods in the conduct of schools, however, have been sufficiently tested in the United States and in England in the last 15 years to warrant the statement of definite ideas and the formulation of at least a few definite aims and policies. Certain new methods have been found unwise and cast aside. Certain others have been found emphatically worth while and have been further developed. Mr. Eliot, in the introduction, says, "It is not the aim of the new education to leave the child free to do only what, in his ignorance, he pleases to do, but rather to guide him into finding delight in mental and bodily activity." Some of the early radical jumps into progressive education did advocate that the child be left to his own instincts to wander into the maze of human knowledge with little or no guidance.

The necessity for both private and public schools is not questioned. "An increasing number of private schools are acting as scouts for the main army." Again, "It has been proved that the best things can be done in public schools. It rests with the public to decide whether they shall be done there." And, "There isn't a thing mentioned in this book that is not being tried, and tried successfully, in public schools."

Though far from dogmatic, the book does observe that: "It is of greatest importance that all those who come in contact with children shall work together to build up consistently their understanding not only of what is moral, but also of what is fine and idealistic. This cannot be done entirely by precept, but is influenced tremendously by personal example, and by the child's own experiences in formulating his own standards and those by which he and his comrades live together."

Do Pupils Prefer School?

Do the pupils prefer to be in school to being anywhere else; and do they prefer school-time to vacation? This is the test of good teaching and wise discipline which "Education Moves Ahead" upholds. Mr. Smith believes that the child should give more time to natural science in order that he may better understand and better control his environment, and that he should give more time to social science in order that he may better live and better co-operate with his fellowmen, and feels that the lack of emphasis on these two fields comes from tradition rather than from an unprejudiced analysis of present-day conditions and needs.

Many readers will not accept all that the author has to say on physical examinations and health education, at the same time too much cannot be said on freedom from repression and having facilities for wholesome play. One may wonder at the stress upon carefully marking the child after undergoing an intelligence test, while condemning the marking system generally with respect to daily work and tests in subject matter studied. One may easily commend the latter but find it difficult to agree with the former.

As an informal and easily read discussion of the newer education, the book should be of considerable value in focusing attention upon the real needs of the children, and encourage fuller co-operation upon the part of parents and all who are responsible for the best possible schools.

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WOMEN MANAGERS HAVE 2000 TENANTS

Business Covers 30 Acres in London From Which Rents Are Collected Week by Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 5—Speaking at a recent meeting of the London Society for Women's Service, Miss Jeffery, who was trained under Miss Octavia Hill, described an interesting scheme of housing reconstruction which she is now managing, with a staff of trained women, for the office of the Woods and Forests on a London estate near Regent's Park.

This estate, originally planned by Beau Nash, had a very long lease, over which the Office of Woods had very little control, so that it eventually became a slum before it was finally handed over to Miss Jeffery. The area in question lies to the east of Albany Street, Regent's Park, and includes the Cumberland Basin, Cumberland market, an ancient market for the sale of hay and straw, and two other open spaces, the latter being managed by the London County Council. The plan of construction includes rebuilding most of the houses and altering the course of some of the streets, while Cumberland market is to be converted into a public garden and children's playground.

The Women House Property Managers have taken over 30 acres, embracing 780 houses, and nearly 2000 tenancies, with prospects of a still further increase next June. Miss Jeffery has a small office on the estate as a center from which the rents are collected week by week. The secret of Miss Octavia Hill's success in house property management lay in personal rent collecting, as this provided a means of friendly relationship between the women managers and their tenants, and also gave opportunities for advice and help, and the supervision of necessary repairs.

Miss Jeffery and her assistants are thus in constant touch with the tenants, helping them in many ways, and inducing them to do their part in improving their surroundings. The women managers have their own handy men to do all small repairs, and these are not paid for until they have been examined and found satisfactory. This method has a most beneficial effect, not only upon the workmen, but in the improved standard of their work. It is intended that the number of licensed houses on the estate shall be reduced as the leases fall in, and the women managers are taking steps to insure improved management, on public house trust lines, of those that will remain. A tenants' association has also been formed to encourage a corporate spirit.

Miss Jeffery urged the necessity for specialized training, if women house property managers were to hold their own with men in the same line of work, and urged all women, who were thinking of adopting this work as a career, to take the examination of the Surveyors' Institute, which has lately joined up with the auctioneers and estate agents, to produce a really comprehensive course of study. The first two women to take their training on these lines, and become fully qualified surveyors were now on her staff of assistants.

ADMIRAL REVEALS CALCUTTA'S NEEDS

Says Raids of Emden in 1914 Showed Hostile Possibilities

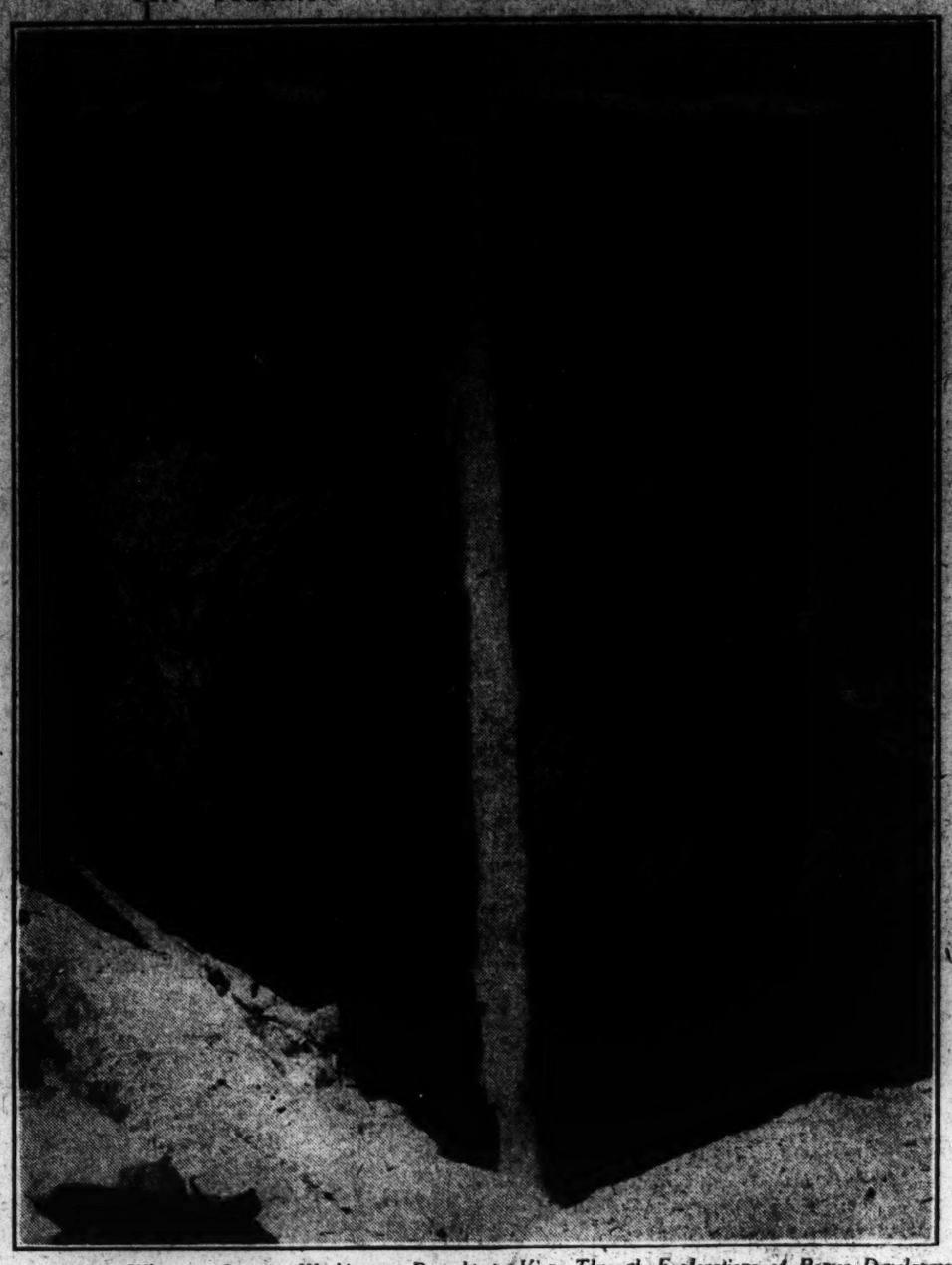
CALCUTTA, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Advantage was taken of the fortnight's visit which H. M. S. Southampton, flagship of the East Indies light cruiser squadron, is paying, to Calcutta, to get the commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral Richmond, to deliver a lecture on the "Importance of the Sea-Borne Trade of India and its Defense in War." The lecture was held in the Seamen's Institute, and was largely attended.

Calcutta, not more than 60 or 80 miles from the heart of the Bay of Bengal, is the biggest port of India, and is its commercial capital. As Admiral Richmond pointed out, the city was built on trade, and without trade would be nowhere, and as the volume of India's trade increased, better precautions would have to be taken to guard it.

Admiral Richmond reminded his hearers that in the past the Bay of Bengal had been a happy hunting ground for pirates, the British Navy not clearing them away till 1809. In more recent times the raids of the Emden in 1914 proved what would happen to Calcutta if—as did not happen then—the menace developed seriously and a hostile fleet were to get control of the head of the Bay of Bengal. The main thesis of Admiral Richmond's address was the connection between the navy, its first line reserve the mercantile marine, the trade, and the general prosperity of the country. He thought that there ought to be a closer connection between the seamen of the navy, and the seamen of the merchant service, the navy men taking the lead in creating this understanding.

Subsequent speakers asked the Admiral if he thought another harbor would be advisable between Calcutta and Colombo, while Stuart Williams, chairman of the Calcutta port trust, alluded to the big scheme of development which the port trust had undertaken, averring, however, that it was unfortunate that the scheme had been inaugurated at a time of distinctly bad trade.

An "Addition" to Northwest's Scenic Beauties



Leonard Falls, Whatcom County, Washington, Brought to View Through Explorations of Power Development Survey Parties

FALLS 'DISCOVERED' BY POWER EXPLOIT

Cataract Near Baker Lake, Wash., Accessible to Tourists After Project's Completion

SEATTLE, Wash., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—In the extreme northwest corner of the United States, near the British Columbia boundary, a waterfall of unusual height and beauty recently has been brought to view through the explorations of survey parties. In the course of road-building now in progress and the development of a power project in the vicinity, this cascade soon will be made accessible to travelers.

Hunters and fishermen have known of this cataract; but no photographic record had been made, it is said, until a few weeks ago when a photographer sent in by the power company made the first picture. The cascade was named Leonard Falls, in honor of A. W. Leonard, president of the Puget Sound Power & DLight Company.

Development of the new power project by this company, whose services already extend over the western part of Washington, will not detract from the beauty of Leonard Falls, which, dropping from a height of approximately 1000 feet, is one of the most important feeders to Baker Lake. It is on Baker River, an outlet of the lake, that the plant is to be installed.

Baker Lake is at a high elevation, close to Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan, of the Cascade range. As the river falls from the lake, it passes through Sulphur Cañon, where there are possibilities of development that will be utilized following completion of the first installation at Eden Cañon, 12 miles farther down.

An impounding dam at Eden Cañon will create a new lake eight miles long, of 1600 acres expanse, reaching almost to the upper cañon, which will store 50,000 acre-feet of water. The dam will be 235 feet high, resting on solid rock bottom. By the end of next year it is planned that the Eden Cañon plant will be generating 30,000 horsepower, which can be increased easily by an additional turbine to 45,000 horsepower.

Later a dam is to be built across Sulphur Cañon, and another 45,000 horsepower plant installed. In this way the waters of Baker River will be used twice. Engineers estimate that the river could supply 160,000 horsepower by efficient development.

FLETCHER TO LEAVE BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, March 15—Henry P. Fletcher, the retiring American ambassador, and Mrs. Fletcher, were received today by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, the ambassador presenting his letters of recall preliminary to leaving Brussels and taking up his new post as American ambassador to Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher stayed for dinner at the palace.

KENYA COLONY CONFIRMS NEWS OF IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES OF GOLD

Two Companies Have Already Begun Operation With Mill and Cyanide Plant, and Rush of Prospectors Is On

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 29—Reports of alleged large gold discoveries in Kenya Colony have been reaching London for several weeks but, as the district is not marked on the maps obtainable here and is not one where European settlement exists, it has been difficult to verify these. However, residents of the colony who have arrived in London recently have furnished the following authentic details.

The reported discoveries are accurate and have been taking place in the Masai native reserve, on its western boundary, 150 miles southwest of the colony's capital of Nairobi, toward the southern end of Lake Victoria and a little north of the boundary of Tanganyika Territory. The name of the district is the Loligorrien Hills and, apparently, the greater part of the region is of volcanic origin.

Two companies have started operations there and one has actually erected a small mill and cyanide plant, while two others have also take up areas from the Government, and a rush of colonist-prospectors from Nairobi has taken place, to the number of some 400 to date. There is no road to the new discoveries, but the ubiquitous Ford manages to traverse the bush track in a couple of days. Unfortunately, Kenya has no mining law yet, but one is being discussed in the Legislative Council and is expected to be promulgated at once. Titles are held under temporary official regulations at the moment, based on the fact that the scene of the discoveries is a native reserve.

Assays on the surface have given up to four ounces to a ton, but, owing to the volcanic nature of the country, they seem little guide as to depth. Shafts sunk have revealed much lower and, in other cases, higher, averages than on the surface. The reefs have been traced for about 20 miles and probably extend on the west to Lake Victoria. On the east, about four miles out, the belt of schists and banded ironstone wherein they mostly occur, becomes covered by lava, but this is not the case in the west. The reefs generally have the same strike as the schists, but frequently cut across them on the dip. Their width varies from an inch or two to several feet. They appear to be faulted to a considerable extent.

The reef from which gold is now being actually already extracted by a local company is known as the Caldwell. The gold is very free-milling and amalgamates well. The Loligorrien country is about 5000 feet above the sea, well-watered, and has abundant native labor. Whether Kenya Colony is about to develop an important gold-mining industry or not is, however, at present open to question.

The nearest producing gold region to these discoveries is the Kilo field in the north-east of the Belgian Congo, which in 1922 yielded (under state working) metal to the value of about £80,000. The distance is too remote, however, for there to be any geological connection between the two as the Kilo fields are on the western side of Lake Albert facing Uganda, while the Kenya discoveries are down near the south-eastern side of Lake Victoria.

BOOTLEGGING GROWS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts by the British Columbia Government to curb widespread illicit sale of liquor in beer "clubs" are proving a failure. While many of the "clubs" have been abolished, bootlegging of hard liquor has increased here. The bootleggers sell beer at a price so much above the prices charged in the "clubs" that whisky is being purchased instead. Some of the former "clubs" are running as ordinary "blind pigs" now. Many of the so-called legitimate clubs granted licenses by the Government are continuing their illicit sale of beer without restraint.

All these conditions are taken to indicate the futility of attempting to stop bootlegging while the bootleggers are allowed to secure all the liquor supplies they wish from Government liquor stores. The failure of the present Government control law is satisfactory to the wets in more than one way as it will encourage the electors to vote for open sale of beer as an alternative to existing regulations. A plebiscite on the beer question will be held within the next two months, probably late in April or early in May.

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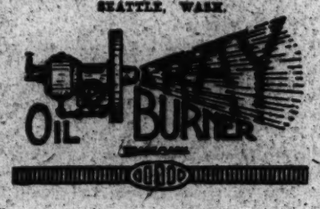
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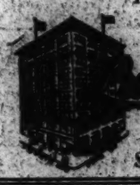
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THIRD FLOOR

MRS. J. B. JESSUP AMONG WINNERS

United States Women's Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney Starts at Chestnut Hill

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 17 (Special)—Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., Miss Leslie Bancroft of West Newton, Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn, three of the leading candidates for the women's indoor lawn tennis championship singles title now held by Mrs. B. E. Cole, of North Andover, who is not defending, won their first-round matches in the 1924 championship tournament on the indoor courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning with little or no opposition.

Mrs. Jessup was drawn against Mrs. Homer Albers of Longwood and the former clay court champion won with the loss of only one game in the first set. Miss Bancroft faced Mrs. E. R. Mitton of Longwood and easily took two love sets, while Miss Scharman dropped two games in the first set and then won the second at love from Mrs. Charles Welsh of Boston. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round

Mrs. S. M. Felton 3d, Longwood, defeated Mrs. Robert Walcott, Cambridge, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, West Newton, defeated Mrs. E. R. Mitton, Longwood, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. H. S. Green, New York, defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, by default.

Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. Charles Welch, Boston, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. William Endicott, Longwood, defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Mrs. Homer Albers, Longwood, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Isabella Mumford, Longwood, defeated Mrs. Bronson Batchelor, Longwood, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. W. P. Homans, Longwood, defeated Mrs. R. G. Wadsworth, Longwood, 6—2, 6—1.

Wisconsin, Illinois and Chicago in Tie

Badgers' 30-to-14 Win Over Maroons the Cause

MADISON, Wis., March 17 (Special)—University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois and University of Chicago go into a triple tie for the first place in basketball in the Intercollegiate Conference, as a result of Wisconsin's 30-to-14 victory here Saturday night. Chicago took the lead at the start of the game, Wisconsin rallied, and the half ended 17 to 7 in favor of Wisconsin. Rough playing slowed up the game during the second half as the Badgers increased their lead.

The Maroons failed to solve the Badger five-man defensive, while the Badgers filtered through their guards. Both teams were making erratic shots.

R. B. Wackman '24, Marshall Diebold '26 and K. D. Farwell '24 were the main cogs in the Badger machine, and Capt. Campbell Dickson '24 and Harold Alyea '26 played the best game for Chicago. The summary:

WISCONSIN	CHICAGO
Elsom, Spooner, lf	rg, Duggan
Farwell, rf	lg, Weiss
Gibson, Elsom, c	c, Alyea
Diebold, lg	rf, Dickson
Wackman, rg	lf, Barnes

Score—University of Wisconsin 30, University of Chicago 14. Goals from floor—Wackman 4, Farwell 4, Gibson 4, Elsom, Spooner, for Wisconsin; Dickson 3, Alyea, for Chicago. Goals from foul—Diebold, Spooner, for Wisconsin; Alyea 3, Barnes 3, for Chicago. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—J. J. Schommer.

Cornell Five Wins Basketball Title

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17—Cornell's brilliant basketball team became the 1924 champions of the Intercollegiate League, Saturday night, by defeating that of Princeton in the University gymnasium, 30 to 20. The Ithacans, led by the brilliant C. F. Wedell '24, who made eight field goals, completely outplayed the challenging Tigers, and took a commanding lead after the first five minutes of play, and never relinquished it.

The big Red team, playing at the height of form, exhibited cleverness in handling the ball which baffled its opponents, and thrilled the 3000 spectators who crowded every nook and cranny of the big building. The summary:

CORNELL	PRINCETON
Capron, lf	rg, Bergen, Eben
Wedell, rf	lg, Anderson, Caldwell
Dake, Post, c	c, Cleaves, Hull
Rossamando, Myers, Cassidy, lg	rf, Hynson, Loeb
Byron, Raymond, Pfann, rg	lf, Klaess, Leman

Score—Cornell University 30, Princeton University 20. Goals from field—Wedell 7, Dake 2, Capron, Rossamando, Byron, for Cornell; Klaess 2, Anderson 2, Hynson, Bergen, for Princeton. Goals from foul—Dake 2, Byron 3, Wedell, for Cornell; Klaess 4, Hynson, Cleaves, Anderson, Loeb, for Princeton. Referee—E. W. Brennan. Umpire—O'Brien. Time—Two 20m. periods.

LONDON CLUBS MAY MEET

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17—As a result of the semifinals played Saturday there is a possibility of two London clubs meeting in the final for the Football Association Amateur Challenge Cup April 5. Clapton did one of the best things it has ever done by defeating the Chilton Colliery, 3 goals to 0, while the London Caledonians, present holders of the trophy, shared 2 goals with a club named Erith and Belvedere. Although not holding the same extraordinary public interest as the Football Association Cup tournament, the competition is an important feature of the season, since it amounts to the national championship of unpaid soccer clubs.

FARRELL WINS WEST COAST OPEN

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 17—Although John Farrell of Quaker Ridge ran away with the West Coast open golf championship here, Saturday, there was plenty of excitement for the large gallery who saw W. C. Hagen make one of his famous finishes, breaking the Clearwater course record with a 65 and out-distancing the other players, who were bunched at noon, and taking second place.

OHIO GIRLS DEFEAT CANADIENS

LONDON, Ont., March 17 (Special)—The Elks of Warren, O., defeated the girls' team of the London A. A. A. here, Saturday, in an international basketball game, 14 to 10, after leading at half time, 10 to 4. The locals were strong defensively but their shooting was erratic. M. Williams for the winners was the best player. This was the first international game for the London A. A. A. team.

CHARLTON ACCEPTS INVITATION

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 17—Andrew Charlton has accepted the invitation of the Australian Olympic Council to become a member of the Australian Olympic swimming team. Charlton recently set a world record for the 880-yard swim.

Hamilton Leads 3-1 Over Greyhounds

Second Game Tomorrow Night—Mitchell Scores Team's Goals

EASTERN CANADA AMATEUR HOCKEY PLAYOFF

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	P.C.
Hamilton	1	0	3	1	1.000
Saulte Ste. Marie	0	1	1	3	.000

TORONTO, Ont., March 17 (Special)—Hamilton Tigers, Senior Ontario Hockey Association champions, meet Saulte Ste. Marie Greyhounds in the second of a two-game series in the semifinal for the amateur hockey championship of eastern Canada here tomorrow night. Hamilton enters the game with a 2-goal lead over the Senior Northern O. H. A. champions and expects to qualify to meet Sons of Ireland for the right to play the Western Canada winner in the final for the Allan Cup.

The Tigers provided something of a surprise here Saturday night when they defeated the Greyhounds in the first of the series, 3 to 1. The showing of the losers was somewhat of a disappointment. They lacked condition to withstand heavy body-checks and this slowed them up somewhat early in the game, although they rallied in the last period and were mostly on the aggressive. They also provided one of the weakest outer-defense pairs seen here in local hockey this year.

The Greyhounds scored the first goal of the game, when Lessard accepted and scored on a pass from Woodruff in front of the goal. Twenty seconds later Mitchell evened the count on a long shot that evaded Walsh. The latter looked weak on long shots all night. Four minutes after the second period started Mitchell scored on a pass from Day, while the Soo was playing five men against six. The final goal of the game came 11 minutes later, when, from a face-off near the losers' goal, Stanley passed back to Mitchell, who drove the rubber into the net through a maze of players.

From this time on the losers were the more aggressive, but Hamilton played a clever defensive game, covering their checks well, and they were backed up in spectacular style by Stewart, who frequently came out of his goal to stop an attack. Stewart, Day, Mitchell and Stanley were the more prominent players, while Walsh, Lessard and Cook were the best for the Soo. The summary:

HAMILTON	SAULTE STE. MARIE
Mitchell, Nelson, lw	rw, Woodruff
Stanley, Farrell, c	c, Phillips, Campbell
Cooper, rw	lw, Lessard, Cook
Redding, ld	rd, Brown
Day, rd	ld, Donnelly
Stewart, g	g, Walsh

Score—Hamilton 3, Sault Ste. Marie Greyhounds 1. Goals—Mitchell 3, for Hamilton; Lessard, for Greyhounds. Referee—Lon Marsh. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CARDIFF CITY DROPS TO THIRD

Sunderland Now Leads First Division of English League

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16—Following its midweek defeat in the Football Association Cup competition, Cardiff City met with a reverse in the league play Saturday and is now third in the first division standing, with 43 points to the leader's 46. Sunderland and the second team, Bolton Wanderers, have, however, played two and four more games, respectively, than the Welshmen, who equal Bolton on points, but are inferior on goal average. Huddersfield Town, with 42 points, Sheffield United, with 41, and Blackburn Rovers, with 38, follow Cardiff in the order named.

It now seems inevitable that either Chelsea or Arsenal will accompany the bottom club, Middlesbrough, to the second division at the end of the season. The two London sides have had a poor season indeed, Chelsea being last but two, despite that fact that it has two famous Corinthians and a Scottish international centerforward recently playing for it, and Arsenal being last but one.

London's tale of adversity does not end in the first division for in section two Fulham is well within the "relegation zone" and Crystal Palace is only just clear of it. A point below Fulham is Nelson and four points below the latter is Bristol City. The bottom pair was promoted from the third division only last season. At the top end Leeds United and Bury continue in a close race wherein the former has an advantage of goal average and also of having played two matches less than its rival. Derby County is third with 39 points—four less than the leading pair— then come Blackpool, Stoke and Oldham Athletic, all with 38.

The situation in the Scottish League has undergone no noteworthy changes. Glasgow Rangers possessed of 52 points to Airdrieonians' 44 and Celtics' 43 can scarcely be prevented from winning the championship and it would appear almost equally certain that Queens Park, the only amateur side in "big league" soccer and Clydebank will descend to the second division whence the former came at the end of last season. Both have 21 points at the moment, but the former has played two games less than Clydebank and three less than Clyde which is three points higher up.

LONDON, March 15—Games played in the British football associations today resulted as follows:

English League (First Division)—Aston Villa 0, Tottenham Hotspur 0; Sunderland 3, Burnley 0; Notts County 2, Cardiff City 0; Chelsea 1, Birmingham 1; Liverpool 0, Blackburn 0; Bolton Wanderers 2, Middlesbrough 1; Newcastle United 1, West Bromwich Albion 1; Nottingham 2, Arsenal 1; Preston North End 4, Manchester City 1; Huddersfield Town 1; Sheffield United 0; West Ham United 2, Everton 1.

Second Division—Burnley 0, Nelson 0; Derby County 2, Bradford City 1; Bury 1, Stoke 0; Clapton Orient 2, Bristol County 0; Leeds United 3, Fulham 0; Leicester City 1, Southampton 0; Manchester United 1, Hull 1; Oldham Athletic 2, The Wednesday 0; Blackpool 6, Port Vale 2; South Shields 2, Crystal Palace 0; Stockport City 1, Coventry City 0.

Scottish League (First Division)—Kilmarnock 3, Clyde 0; Morton 4, St. Mirren 0; Motherwell 2, Hibernians 1; Raith Rovers 2, Queens Park 0; Airdrieonians 1, Partick Thistle 1; Ayr United 3, Clydebank 2; Dundee 1, Hamilton Academicals 1; Falkirk 3, Celtic 1; Hearts 3, Third Lanark 1.

FORM NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE

NASHUA, N. H. March 17—Eight clubs will be represented in the new baseball organization which has been named the Central Massachusetts Baseball League, including teams from Manchester and Nashua, N. H.; Salem, Fitchburg, Selicia Mills, and Ware, Mass., and Providence and Woonsocket, R. I. F. P. Murphy of Nashua was elected league president at the meeting held here yesterday.

BRIARCLIFF POOL SELECTED

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., March 17—The Olympic swimming committee yesterday selected Briarcliff Lodge, here, as the site of the final tryouts, June 7 and 8, for the women's Olympic swimming team. The management of the lodge made first payment of $1000 on its $10,500 contribution to the general Olympic fund.

ONE WORLD'S RECORD FALLS AS ILLINOIS ATHLETES WIN

Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Indoor Meet Produces Some Close and Fine Competition

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. TEAM STANDING

	Points
Illinois	38⅓
Michigan	19
Iowa	15½
Chicago	13
Ohio State	8
Northwestern	7½
Minnesota	6½
Wisconsin	3½

EVANSTON, Ill., March 17 (Special)—Competition so close that no competitor was able to place in more than one event, featured the fourteenth annual indoor track meet of the Western Conference held in Patten Gymnasium Saturday night. One new world's record, two new "Big Ten" marks and two old records tied, were the outstanding individual performances of the evening. University of Illinois won the games with 38 1-3 points with the University of Michigan second.

Dean Brownell '25, Illinois, added 1⅝in. to the world's record for the pole vault, clearing the bar at 13ft. ⅝in. J. K. Brooker '25, Michigan, stayed in the competition with Brownell until the height reached 12ft. 10½in., which was better than the former Conference record, but failed to make the final height. Referee C. A. Dean of the Illinois Athletic Club, representing the Amateur Athletic Union, measured the distance, and declared that it would stand as a record.

The two new Conference records were made in the distance runs by the victorious Illinois. M. E. Hall '25, ran the mile in 4m. 23 3-5s., lowering the mark made by A. H. Mason, also of Illinois, in 1916, by 2-5s. E. C. Mieherm '25, a teammate of Halls', ran the two-mile event in 9m. 41 4-5s. better than the old record of R. E. Wharton of Illinois, made in 1922. In this race a sprint around the last lap with H. R. Phelps '25, Iowa, in pursuit, furnished the thrill of the evening.

R. B. Ayres '24, Illinois, tied the Conference record for the 50-yard dash, while DeHart Hubbard '25, Michigan, winner last year did the same thing in the semifinal heat, but was able to take only fourth place in the 1924 meet. He failed to qualify for the 60-yard high hurdle race, as did C. R. Brookins '24, Iowa. The hurdles were won by D. C. Kinsey '26, Illinois, who tied the Conference record, making the distance in 7 3-5s.

The prettiest race on the program was the half-mile run, when C. A. Reinke '24, Michigan, and D. B. Calhoun '24, Northwestern, crossed the tape at about the same time. Reinke was given the race, by the judges, Coach Frank Hill, of Northwestern, entered a formal protest. The summary:

One-Mile Run—Won by M. E. Hall, Illinois; W. M. Wikoff, Ohio State, second; J. L. Brown, Minnesota, third; A. O. Martin, Northwestern, fourth. Time—4m. 23⅗s. (New Conference record.)

50-Yard Dash—Won by R. B. Ayres, Illinois; L. G. Wittman, Michigan, second; DeHart Hubbard, Michigan, third; H. T. Evans, Illinois, fourth. Time—5⅖s. (Ties record.)

60-Yard Hurdle Race—Won by D. C. Kinsey, Illinois; F. P. Johnson, Illinois, second; C. J. Brickman, Chicago, third; J. E. Towler, Minnesota, fourth. Time—7⅗s. (Ties Conference record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. B. MacFarlane, Chicago; J. C. Koons, Illinois, second; C. F. Coulter, Iowa, third; D. E. Carter, Illinois, fourth. Time—52⅘s.

Half-Mile Run—Won by C. A. Reinke, Michigan; D. B. Calhoun, Northwestern, second; H. K. Kahn, Northwestern, third; W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, fourth. Time—2m. 3s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. C. Mieher, Illinois; H. R. Phelps, Iowa, second; G. P. Russell, Ohio State, third; H. P. Bourke, Chicago, fourth. Time—9m. 41s. (New Conference record.)

One-Mile Relay Race—Won by University of Iowa (C. F. Colter, O. T. Roberts, H. C. Morrow, C. R. Brookins); Ohio State University, second; University of Wisconsin, third; Northwestern University, fourth. Time—3m. 33⅗s.

Running High Jump—Won by J. E. Russell, Chicago, 6ft. 3½in.; R. W. Smith, Michigan, second, 6ft. 2¼in.; D. E. McEllven, Michigan, third, 6ft. 1⅞in.; G. M. Dobson, Iowa, and S. W. Campbell, Minnesota, tied for fourth, 6ft. ¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by Dean Brownell, Illinois, left. ⅝in. (New world's indoor record). J. K. Brooker, Michigan, second, 12ft. 10½in.; X. P. Boyles, Iowa, third, 12ft. 4in.; J. C. Machose, Illinois, William Hamman, Wisconsin, and R. G. Bouschor, Northwestern tied for fourth, 11ft. 8in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by F. J. Schildhauer, Illinois, 42ft. 5½in.; Louis Gross, Minnesota, second, 42ft. ½in.; R. G. Dauber, Iowa, third, 41ft. 6½in.; H. W. Daine, Iowa, fourth, 40ft. 11½in.

SPRINGFIELD TO STAGE REGATTA

Amateur Oarsmen Will Meet There Probably Aug. 8 and 9

NEW YORK, March 17—The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen selected Springfield, Mass., at their annual meeting Saturday night, as the site of their 1924 regatta and Aug. 8 and 9 as the tentative dates, the latter being dependent upon the time chosen for the Canadian Henley.

The committee made two changes in weight classes advocated by James Pilkington of New York and H. P. Burke of Philadelphia. The 145-pound senior double sculls will replace the 150-pound, and the same change will be effected in the senior four sculls with coxswain.

Applications for regattas were received from the Southern Rowing, Central States Amateur, Southwestern, Pacific, Hudson River, Bayonne and Long Island Rowing associations.

It was decided that Olympic scullers and crews would sail with the Olympic track team on the steamer America, June 16, necessitating their selection immediately after the tryouts at Philadelphia, June 13 and 14. The executive committee plans to get the Olympic oarsmen back in time for the national regatta at Springfield, Mass.

J. P. Fox of Boston was named chairman of the regatta committee, which includes the entire executive committee. Mr. Burke and Mr. Pilkington, with J. F. Mulcahy of New York, were appointed a committee on regatta regulation to arrange all details for the Springfield regatta.

SHAMROCKS RETURN TO PLAY TWO GAMES

The Shamrock hockey team of Ottawa, Canada, return here today for another two-game series, meeting the Maple Athletic Association tonight and the Boston Athletic Association tomorrow night. The Shamrocks recently impressed local fans by defeating Boston College and the Maples on two successive nights here.

Although the game in which the B. A. A. defeated Montreal Victorias, 1 to 0, Saturday night, was merely an exhibition game it overshadowed by far the game in which the Boston Hockey Club defeated the Maples 3 to 2 in a playoff of their tie game in the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, closing the regular league season.

B. H. C.	MAPLES
Martin, Reycroft, Lane, Dumaine, lw	rw, Williams, Morrison
Hutchinson, c	c, Morrison, Chisholm
Eaton, Letson, rw	lw, Mosher
Stubbs, ld	rd, Fisher
Bright, Lane, rd	ld, Morton
Langley, g	g, Hurley

Score—Boston Hockey Club 3, Maple Athletic Association 2. Goals—Bright, Eaton, Hutchinson, for Hockey Club; Morrison 2, for Maples. Referees—Stewart and Synnott. Time—Three 15m. periods.

Officials Agree on World Hockey Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal, Que., March 17

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the series for the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the professional hockey championship of the world, which will start here on Tuesday night. By defeating Vancouver in Winnipeg, Saturday, in the third game of the series, the Calgary Tigers, champions of the Western Canada Hockey Association, secured the bye, and Vancouver, Pacific Coast Hockey Association winner, will play Canadiens, National Hockey League winner, on Tuesday and Thursday, and if a third game is necessary it will be played on Saturday.

If a winner is declared in two games it will meet Calgary in the final series. As many of the games as possible will be played in Montreal, but when the lack of ice stops the series here, the games will probably be transferred to Ottawa.

This is the first time since 1916 that Stanley Cup games have been played in Montreal.

BUTLER CARRIES OFF HIGH HONORS

Wins Basketball Title of the A. A. U. by Defeating Kansas City A. C., 30 to 26

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17 (Special)—The basketball championship of the United States, which has been in the hands of Kansas City teams for the last three years, drifted out of the west Saturday night into Indiana. For the next 12 months the 1924 Amateur Athletic Union court flag will flutter from the top of the Butler College pole.

Butler defeated the Kansas City Athletic Club, holder of the 1923 title, before a crowd of 10,000 persons Saturday night in Convention Hall, 30 to 26, in a game that decided a week's competition. Two great scoring teams battled for the highest honor in American basketball, and the margin at the finish just about shows the relative strength of the tournament finalists.

No greater defensive team has been seen on a Kansas City court than the Butler quintet. Butler covered its men at all times and seldom was a Blue Diamond player able to shoot from under the basket. Griggs, the team's center, not only proved a tower of strength on the offensive, but he gave a wonderful exhibition of clean guarding.

Butler took the lead on the opening tip off, Kreach, a forward, getting the ball, and without making a step shot from the center of the court. The ball went though without even touching the iron ring. That lead was increased in the hard-fought first half, which ended, 14 to 11, a goal and free throw margin.

The Blue Diamonds made their greatest bid for victory near the middle of the second half, when a short shot by George Williams, the team's center, enabled the club to take a two-point lead, the score at this stage being 24 to 22. Then a field goal by Forward Nipper of Butler tied the score, 24 to 24. The Blue Diamonds, however, came right back, a goal by Reeves again putting the team out in front. The crowd was on its feet, cheering as it never cheered before. Jones, the brilliant Butler guard, whose ability to sink long baskets featured the team's tournament games, shot a goal from far out in the court and again the count was tied.

With only two minutes remaining to play, and the score 26-all, Nipper of Butler scored a pretty basket. Still a chance for the Blue Diamonds. But hope of retaining the title was fading. Just before the timer's pistol ended the game, Jones dribbled down the court. Sanders, K. C. A. C. guard, made an effort to stop him, but the Butler star was not to be denied. He shot the goal from under the basket, and a few seconds later the national championship of 1924 had been decided. The summary:

BUTLER	KANSAS CITY A. C.
Kreach, lf	rg, G. Browning
Nipper, rf	lg, Sanders
Griggs, c	c, Williams
Jones, lg	rf, Reeves
Middlesworth, Hooker, rg, lf	A. Browning

Score—Butler College 30, Kansas City Athletic Club 26. Goals from field—Griggs 4, Jones 4, Nipper 3, Middlesworth, Kreach, for Butler; Reeves 3, Williams 3, G. Browning 3, A. Browning 2, for Kansas City A. C. Goals from foul—Griggs 4, for Butler; A. Browning 2, Reeves, Williams, for Kansas City A. C. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Umpire—Leslie Edmonds.

LEWIS ADDS TO SWIM HONORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—Harry Lewis, schoolboy swimmer from Erasmus High School of this city, annexed another title here, in the national 500-yard Junior A. A. U. championship. The meet was held in the 75-foot pool of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. and the winner wore the colors of the Central Swimming Club. Lewis negotiated the distance in 6m. 22s.

HARVARD FENCERS WIN AGAIN

Harvard University added to its records of victory, in fencing by defeating the Jules Sanford Saltus Club of New York, Saturday, 9 to 4. Harvard led with the foils, 7 to 2, while the losers featured most in the duelling swords events. Warren Dow of the Saltus Club was the star for his team, winning two of the duelling swords contests.

ST. JEAN DIVIDES

CHICAGO, March 17 (Special)—Division was made of a pair of games here Saturday between Andrew St. Jean of Minneapolis and Thomas Hueston of Chicago in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League. Hueston took the opener, 100 to 87 in 16 innings, with a run of 24. St. Jean's closing score was 100 to 85 in 26 innings with a run of 36.

ENGLAND AGAIN WINS RUGBY CUP

Takes Calcutta Cup for the Third Time Since the War

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Ag'st	P'ts
England	4	0	69	19	8
Scotland	2	2	55	49	4
Ireland	2	2	30	37	4
France	1	2	19	35	2
Wales	0	3	25	65	0

By Special Cable

TWICKENHAM, March 17—By a great victory over Scotland at the Rugby Union Grounds here Saturday in a match that every rugger man had awaited with the keenest of interest, England won outright the international championship for the third time since the war and retained the fine record of never having been defeated at Twickenham by a participant in this tournament and, what to Englishmen seems more important than either of these feats, kept a grip on the historic Calcutta Cup, for which England and Scotland annually do battle.

The score of 19 to 0 by which the Saxons triumphed gives a very misleading impression of the game. The Englishmen had to battle hard for every inch of ground and until a great burst of scoring in the last quarter hour or so, looked as if it would win by only a slender margin. Probably never before has such a crowd attended a rugger match in England. From midday, when the gates were opened, until a quarter after the hour for the kick-off, when they were closed, spectators poured steadily into the ground and when King George walked onto the pitch to shake hands with the players some 50,000 voices blended themselves in great cheering.

For 33 minutes or so the play swept from end to end of the field without either side being able to score. The English three-quarters were alternatively brilliant and mediocre, L. J. Corbett in particular discounting some brilliant maneuvering by a tendency to shoot his passes to H. C. Catcheside up in the air, but the defense they encountered was every bit as steady as their own. Scotland's much talked of "threes," all four of them from Oxford University, undoubtedly met their masters. In midfield their passing and methods of attack generally left nothing to be desired; but when they neared the line, their efficiency lessened. For this England is largely to thank B. S. Chantrill who played a sterling game at fullback. Two splendid tackles of his prevented otherwise certain tries by the free-footed Scottish wingers. As for the Scottish forwards, they were distinctly inferior to the English eight for whom W. W. Wakefield played a simply marvelous game. Twice at least he saved the situation for England, once he obtained a try, and he was always in the thick of the fray. A movement led by him giving England the lead just before the interval, began on the right wing. Catcheside received the ball and repassed it to Corbett. The latter eluded a couple of players and crosskicked to almost beneath the goalposts where A. T. Voyce, the English forward renowned for his "winging" ability, was waiting palpably offside. While Voyce and the blue-jerseyed Scotsman endeavored to touch down, a burly form came hurtling through the air and secured the ball. It was the ubiquitous leader of England's pick. G. S. Conway converted with a kick from an easy position.

In the early stages of the second half the Scotsmen gave England considerable cause for anxiety. They excelled the latter's forwards in the lineout and equaled them in the loose, but were always held in tight scrimmages. From one of these close to the Scottish line A. T. Young, Kershaw's successor at scrumhalf, gave a typical pass straight and true to his partner, Edward Myers. Myers went round the opening and before anyone could grass him, dropped a perfect left-footed goal. Five minutes later Myers again brought off a brilliant score. He caught up the ball as it wobbled about in loose and went through the Scottish ranks like an arrow from a bow. As he concluded his run near the posts, Conway had no difficulty in converting. Two brilliant tackles by Chantrill, who in this game more than in any other justified his selection, preceded Catchesides' try. The latter has quite a habit of scoring sensational tries. He secured the ball in his own half, ran for the Scottish line, twice threw off A. C. Wallace who dashed up to tackle him, and finally fell over the line to the accompaniment of much cheering. Conway converted, the ball striking the upright with a crash and rebounding over the bar. This ended the forty-sixth game between the two nations, yielding England her twentieth win to Scotland's 17. The summary:

ENGLAND	SCOTLAND
Wakefield, f	f, Buchanan
Robson, f	f, Bertram
Conway, f	f, Lawrie
Blakiston, f	f, Gillies
Luddington, f	f, Davies
Edwards, f	f, Bannerman
Cove-Smith, f	f, Howie
Joyce, f	f, Henderson
Young, sh	fh, Waddell
Myers, fh	sh, Bryce
Jacob, lw	rw, Smith
Locke, lc	rc, MacPherson
Corbett, rc	lc, Aitken
Catcheside, rw	lw, Wallace
Chantrill, fb	fb, Drysdale

Score—England 19, Scotland 0. Tries—Wakefield, Myers, Catcheside, for England. Drop Goal—Myers, for England. Place Goals—Conway 3, for England. Referee—T. H. Vile, Wales. Time—Two 40m. periods.

MLLE. LENGLEN WINS ANOTHER TENNIS CUP

NICE, France, March 17 (AP)—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen yesterday added another cup to her collection by winning the tennis championship of Southern France when she defeated Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, 6—2, 6—1. Mrs Covell reached the finals through her victory, Saturday, over Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California.

Mlle. Lenglen, in addition to winning the single championship also was victorious in the mixed doubles, paired with Henri Cochet, defeatng Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and Baron de Morpurgo in the semifinal, 6—0, 6—4, and defeating Miss Ryan and Jean Washer in the final, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5.

J. Washer, Belgium, and Rene Lacoste, France, won the final of the men's doubles from Morpurgo, Italy, and Ashlanguil, France, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3, 12—10.

DE PALMA WINS SPEED RACE

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 17—Ralph de Palma, veteran automobile race driver, defeated Sig Haugdahl, Norwegian pilot, in a feature speed match at Ascot Park here, yesterday. The Italian won by taking two out of three scheduled five-lap sprints around the five to eight-mile dirt track.

YALE EASILY BEATS PRINCETON

NEW HAVEN, March 17—Yale Varsity wrestlers defeated Princeton in every event Saturday night, winning by 25 to 0. Russell of Yale threw Platt of the Tigers in the 175-pound class, and Captain Batty toppled Pittenger of the visitors in the unlimited weight class.

TWELVE PLACES IN NEW HANDS

Pin Experts Show Up Strongly in American Bowling Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 17—With 12 of the 40 places among the first 10 in each division of scoring resting in new hands today, as a result of bowling over the week-end, a lull in the high pinfall is expected here today at the 132nd Regiment Armory in the twenty-fourth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress. Members of the four teams which yesterday broke into the select quintet circle, however, may today disturb doubles, singles and all-events place holders.

Now that the trail is broken through the 3000 zone, more scores of that caliber may be expected before the week is out. Herb's Indians of Cleveland set the pace yesterday with a five-men total of 3044, topping the Pollak 66 Caruana team of Buffalo, which held the leadership for a week on 2999 pins. The Cleveland stars rolled games of 972, 972 and 1100, the latter being the high single game of the tourney.

New leaders in doubles, Arthur Dingwell and John Schribner of Detroit, defy challengers today with the total of 1307 pins scored yesterday. They displaced John Dolan and A. L. Hill of Minneapolis, whose count of 1304 stood at the top for seven days. Dingwell contributed 685 of the new total.

In the five-man, Arrow Oils No. 2 of Cleveland unbalanced 2975 pins for third place. The Grennan Calas team of Detroit Saturday broke into third by scattering 2960, but are now fifth. Lincoln fives of Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday claimed eighth with 2943, crowding from the bottom rung the Cadillacs of Detroit, who placed with 2918 on Saturday.

Two new teams appear among the lower places of the first 10 doubles. W. A. Deidrich and J. H. Olson of Detroit climbed into the eighth with 1265 yesterday, while on Saturday, W. Shaul and L. Beckwith of Syracuse tied with Walter Smorowski, and John Ryan of Chicago, who are now in tenth place with 1259 pins.

In the singles, Harry Klatt, Milwaukee, moved into fourth with a three-game count of 708, made on games of 258, 205 and 245. M. J. Loftus of Albany N. Y., claimed sixth place on a count of 706, made by efforts of 244, 234, and 228.

Loftus also appeared among the first 10 of the all-events, his pinfall of 1091 taking tenth on Saturday. With a total of 1907, Hogan of Chicago took fifth in all-events and held it yesterday.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND NEXT

Winner to Meet Eastern Team for U. S. A. H. A. Title

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY PLAYOFF SERIES (Western Division)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	P.C.
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	8	1	1.000
Cleveland	3	0	1	7	5	.750
St. Paul	1	1	6	6	15	.143

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 17 (Special)—The Pittsburgh Hockey Club, with three victories and one tie to its credit, now visits the Cleveland Hockey Club at Cleveland in a four-game, home-and-home series for the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship and the right to meet the eastern division winner for the national title. Cleveland has won three also, but has one defeat on its record.

Saturday night the local club took the second game against St. Paul Athletic Club here by a score of 2 to 1, requiring one 10-minute overtime period, E. L. McCurry scoring the winning goal on a rebound of W. H. Cotton's shot at 1m. 41s. after the start of the extra period.

McCurry also scored the first goal in 44s. of play by following Cotton down the ice and was in position to take a short pass and score before W. B. Elliott could shift from the opposite side. It was the deciding point that brought out his real ability. Cotton had shot from the left side of the rink and the disc went skimming past the net and rebounded off the boards. Like a flash McCurry was on it and hooked it into the net before any of the St. Paul players could cover him.

Peltier accounted for St. Paul's score by a fine piece of stick handling, skating through the Pittsburgh defense and lifting the puck over W. B. Worter's club. Elliott had 29 stops and Worters only 15. The summary:

PITTSBURGH	ST. PAUL
McCurry, lw	rw, Peltier
Cotton, c	c, Clarke
McKinnon, rw	lw, Goheen
Smith, ld	rd, A. Conroy
Conacher, rd	ld, Abel
Worters, g	g, Elliott

Score—Pittsburgh Hockey Club 2, St. Paul Athletic Club 1. Goals—McCurry 2 for Pittsburgh; Peltier for St. Paul. Referees—Stephen Vair and Dwan, Toronto. Time—Three 15m. periods and one 10m. overtime period.

SONS OF IRELAND IN EASTERN TITLE PLAY

QUEBEC, Que., March 17 (Special)—Sons of Ireland hockey team of this city, champions of Quebec Province, will meet the winner of the Hamilton-Saulte Ste Marie Greyhound series to determine which team will meet the Western Canada finalists for the Canadian amateur hockey championship and Allan cup.

Sons of Ireland qualified here Saturday night when they defeated the Montagnards, Ottawa and district champions, by 3 goals to 1 in the second game of the home-and-home series, winning the round by 7 goals to 5. The winners Saturday night scored a goal in each period and the loser's scored their only point in the final period. The summary:

SONS OF IRELAND	MONTAGNARDS
Laroche, Pednesult, lw	rw, Chouinard, Deviney
McNaughton, c	c, Huard
Dinan, Gadreault, rw	lw, Duggan, Pratt
Lonergan, ld	rd, Gorman
Starkings, rd	ld, Rheaume
Turgeon, g	g, Scott

Score—Sons of Ireland 3, Montagnards 1. Goals—Dinan, Starkings, McNaughton for Sons of Ireland; Huard for Montagnards. Referee—Dr. E. O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

GREENLEAF INCREASES LEAD

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17—Two games were captured by E. R. Greenleaf of Philadelphia, the champion, from Pasquale Natalie of this city in the United States National Championship Pocket-Billiard League here, Saturday. The winner scored 100 to 52 in the first and 100 to 30 in the second, in 5 and 19 innings respectively. Greenleaf had high runs of 42 and 52, Natalie getting 30 and 10.

FRANKLIN WINS TWO

CLEVELAND, O., March 17 (Special)—Walter Franklin of Cleveland won two games from Lawrence Stoutenburg of this city in the United States National Championship Pocket-Billiard League here, Saturday. Going out in both games at 100, Franklin allowed the local counts of 97 and 61 in 17 and 16 innings, respectively. The winner had high runs of 26 and 20 against 25 and 15.

CHICAGO WINS DOUBLE HONORS

Captures Gymnastic and Fencing Titles at Carnival

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 17—As the result of the annual carnival of athletics held at Bartlett Gymnasium here, Saturday, University of Chicago claims the gymnastic championship for the second successive year and the fencing championship for the first time, while University of Iowa, University of Nebraska and Indiana University divide a majority of the individual wrestling championships of the Western Intercollegiate Wrestling, Gymnastic and Fencing Association.

With one of the best teams in Maroon history, Coach D. L. Hoffer's team accumulated 1189.5 points against rivals from eight institutions. C. O. van Vactor '24 of Chicago captured the individual all around championship with 238.5 points, winning first places in the flying-rings and horizontal-bar, and third in the tumbling. The Maroons took three of four places on the flying rings.

Capt. J. L. Perlt '24 of University of Minnesota was another leading star, taking first on the side-horse, second on the horizontal-bar and third on the parallel-bars. Purdue University sprang a surprise by taking second on 987.5 points with a well-balanced team, Minnesota winning third with 956 points and University of Wisconsin fourth with 954. Other teams scored as follows: University of Illinois—905, University of Iowa—829, Ohio State University—815, Ohio Wesleyan University—729, Northwestern University—372.5. The summary:

Parallel Bars—Won by Mayne Skurdalsvold, Minnesota, 78; W. C. Schmidt '24, Wisconsin, second, 76; L. J. Perlt, Minnesota, third, 74; J. L. Koster, Purdue, fourth, 73.

Horizontal Bars—Won by C. O. van Vactor, Chicago, 81.5; J. L. Perlt, Minnesota, second, 81; M. B. Munson, Minnesota, third, 75; Frank Gregor, Chicago, fourth, 70.5.

Side Horizontal—Won by J. L. Perlt, Minnesota, 83; Theodore Stevens, Wisconsin, second, 82; William Adler, Chicago, third, 79; C. B. Elliott, Chicago, fourth, 77.5.

Flying Rings—Won by C. O. van Vactor, Chicago, 86.5; W. C. Schmidt, Wisconsin, second, 78; G. M. Collins, Chicago, third, 77.5; William Stuart, Chicago, fourth, 77.

Tumbling—Won by E. G. Kuhlen, Northwestern, 83.5; C. B. Elliott, Chicago, second, 76; C. O. van Vactor, Chicago, third, 72; S. L. Perlman, Illinois, fourth, 71.5.

Club Swinging—Won by R. W. van Meter, Purdue, 78; William Adler, Chicago, second, 75; L. J. Bailey, Iowa, third, 68; E. H. Hathorne, Ohio State, fourth, 65.

In fencing, team points for Chicago and Ohio State were tied at 8 each, with Purdue University winning 7½ points. Chicago was awarded the title by R. V. Merrill, general director, on its record of 76 individual points in all three weapons, foils, sabers and duelling swords, while Ohio took second on 65 duelling points, Illinois won five team points, Wisconsin 2½, Nebraska 2 and Iowa 0.

Matthew Margolis '25 of Chicago was the individual star of the meet, which was declared by Director Merrill to have provided the highest caliber competition and the greatest number of contestants entered in any Conference meet since the war. Margolis, who won the sabers, was the only contender to come through the round robin scheduled in any of the events without a defeat. J. G. Reinhold '24 of Wisconsin won second on a toss with N. E. Sowers '24 of Illinois.

Winning five of six bouts, F. A. Riebel of Ohio State captured the foils with H. A. Sargent '24 of Nebraska winning second on the toss of a coin with M. L. Spivek '25 of Chicago, who took third, and B. F. Tellkamp '25 of Purdue, fourth. H. G. Beck '24 of Purdue won the swords with G. V. Nelson '24, and R. S. Thomas '26 of Ohio State deciding second and third, respectively, by a toss.

In the wrestling meet, Nebraska took two first places and a third in the finals; Iowa won a first and two seconds, while Indiana captured a first, a second and three thirds. Iowa State took a first, a second and a third; Ohio State a first and a second, Wisconsin a first and a third, Chicago a second and a third, and Illinois a third. Team points were not compiled, as the championship meet is declared to be an individual and not an organization event.

The big surprise of the meet came in the 175-pound class in which an Indiana entry, Ralph Wilson '26, won a time decision over Karl Sarpalius '24, the Chicago veteran, in the final bout. Two extra periods failed to decide a bout between R. F. Holmes '25 of Wisconsin and J. W. O'Brien '26 of Iowa. Holmes won the toss. The summary:

115-Pound Class—Won by T. J. Pfeffer, Iowa, defeating P. E. Snyder, Ohio State, second, by time advantage, 5m. 30s.; R. E. Blore, Nebraska, third, defeating H. S. Takiki, Chicago, by time advantage, 4m. 22s.

125-Pound Class—Won by J. H. Kellogg, Nebraska, defeating C. P. Kurtz, Iowa State, second, by time advantage, 2m. 5s.; John Withworth, Wisconsin, third, defeating H. A. Ball, Chicago, by fall, 1m. 30s.

135-Pound Class—Won by R. F. Holmes, Wisconsin, defeating J. W. O'Brien, Iowa, second, toss after two extra periods; J. L. Peck, Indiana, third, defeating C. R. Tunnell, Minnesota, by time advantage, 5m. 19s.

145-Pound Class—Won by D. D. Skinner, Nebraska, defeating C. F. Reed, Indiana, second, by fall in 6m. 14s.; G. D. Tsoulos, Chicago, third, defeating Albert Voltmer, Iowa, by default.

158-Pound Class—Won by R. A. Prunty, Iowa State, defeating J. M. Player, Illinois, second, by time advantage, 4m. 38s.; C. O. Swain, Indiana, third, defeating A. E. Borden, Purdue, by time advantage, 1m. 15s.

175-Pound Class—Won by Ralph Wilson, Indiana, defeating Karl Sarpalius, Chicago, second, by time advantage, 9m. 40s.; Henry Pillard, Iowa State, second, defeating H. L. Chada, Wisconsin, by time advantage, 8m. 50s.

Heavyweight Class—Won by H. D. Steele, Ohio State, defeating P. R. Krasuski, Iowa, second by time advantage, 4m. 58s.; H. F. Mumby, Indiana, third, defeating J. W. McMillen, Illinois, by default.

MISSOURI AWARDS LETTERS

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 17 (Special)—The committee of intercollegiate athletics of the University of Missouri announces the awarding of letters to eight members of this year's basketball team. The men to whom letters were awarded were Capt. D. B. Faurot '24, F. H. Wheat '25, R. R. Lester '24, J. M. Lewis '25, R. S. Hays '24, J. R. Walsh '25, L. E. Buckner '26, H. A. McMillan '26. Walsh, Buckner, McMillan, and Lewis won their letters for the first time this year. Wheat and Lester won letters last year, and Hays and Faurot are three-year letter winners. All of the men except Hays and Faurot are eligible for competition again next year, and with the possible exception of Lester all of them expect to be back. Basketball practice has already been started.

GOULD AND WEAR WIN

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear of the Racquet Club, this city, are again the United States court tennis doubles champions, retaining their title at the Racquet Club Saturday, by defeating in the final round, Fulton Cutting and C. S. Cutting of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. The scores were 5—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. It was the fifth time in succession that Gould and Wear have won the national title, and previous to that Gould, with H. T. Huhn, also of the Racquet Club, held the doubles championship for six years.

CHESS MASTERS IN SECOND ROUND

Alekhine and Tartakower Only Winners in First Round of International Tournament

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—With Alexander Alekhine of Russia and Dr. S. Tartakower of Austria the only players with victories to their credit, the second round of New York's international chess masters' tournament opened at the Hotel Alamac today.

The tournament opened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the drawing of round No. 8 of the 22 rounds for the opening day's play. This resulted in pairings as follows:

Board 1—Edward Lasker, Chicago, vs. G. Maroczy, Hungary; Board 2, F. J. Marshall, American champion, vs. Richard Reti, Czechoslovakia; Board 3, L. D. Yates, Great Britain, vs. Alexander Alekhine, Russian champion; Board 4, David Janowski, champion of France, vs. J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, world's champion; Board 5, Dr. S. Tartakower, Austria, vs. E. Bogoljubow, Ukrainia. Dr. Emanuel Lasker, ex-world's champion, had a bye.

The thousand or more spectators were destined to a surprise almost at the start when J. R. Capablanca, finding himself in the worst of the position with David Janowski, made every effort for the draw, which he was able to secure by perpetual check in 20 moves after a knight sacrifice. Janowski's judgment in taking a three-week rest at Lakewood manifested itself in the fine game he played, and stamps him the dangerous opponent of old.

If one can judge the future rounds by this one there need be no misgivings as to any idea of slow chess.

Dr. S. Tartakower essayed a king's gambit against E. Bogoljubow and won the finest game of the day after 56 moves; Alexander Alekhine and F. D. Yates had a regular medley with the Russian always holding the upper hand until Yates resigned at 35 moves; and the other three games, while queen's pawn openings which resulted in draws, were nevertheless most interesting, as they were hard fought and each had an unique feature.

Edward Lasker at Board 1 and Marshall at Board 2 were both facing the Tschigorin defense in the queen's pawn opening (P-K Kt 3 on Black's second move), an indirect method of freeing the queen's bishop seldom used but which has merit. Black in both cases attempted to force an attack on the queen's side, Marocsy capturing a knight and Reti a pawn, advantages which neither were able to hold, the former agreeing to a draw at 41 moves and the latter after 52 moves at approximately the same time.

Alekhine at Board 3, defending a Ruy Lopez against Yates, played P-K Kt 3 on his sixth move, another defense not much in evidence, but favored by Steinitz and Pillsbury and occasionally adopted by Capablanca. The game became more complicated as it progressed and Yates, finding himself two pawns down, endeavored to stave off defeat by the sacrifice of a rook, but to no avail, this being the first game to finish after adjournment, Yates resigning at 9 o'clock.

Capablanca at Board 4 was taken completely unaware by Janowski's tenth move of P-K-K 4 supporting his bishop "Entirely new to me," the champion stated after the game, Capablanca played P-KB 3 in reply, apparently weakening his king's pawn, and Janowski was developing so strongly that the Cuban seemed only too glad of the perpetual check which evidenced itself by the knight sacrifice, the game being the only one concluded before adjournment.

Dr. Tartakover on Board 5 showed the brilliancy he is famous for and opened with the king's gambit and upon its being accepted, made the almost unheard of third move of B-K2. At the end of 28 moves Bogoljubow's clock was found to be faulty and he was allowed 30 seconds extra to complete his 30 moves required in the first two hours. Tartakower conducted this game with such skill that, while forces were equal, still the Ukrainian was forced to resign the last game of the round.

BRAVES DROP ANOTHER

TAMPA, Fla., March 17—Although the Boston Braves outhit the Washington club, costly errors enabled the Senators to win the first of the exhibition games between the two teams by a score of 10 to 6. The main feature of the game was the work of McInnis of the Braves, who made many great stops and contributed 3 hits. Kelleher, the usually reliable third baseman for the losers, was responsible for two of the four errors for his side.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	2	0	1	3	2	0	x	10	12	1
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	6	13	4

Batteries—Mayberry, Wingfield and Tate; McNamara, Batchelder, Lucas and Phillips. Umpires—McGowan and Devlin. Time—2h. 20m.

BROWN WINS ON RELAY RESULT

HANOVER, N. H., March 17—Dartmouth College and Brown University tied with 32 points apiece in the finals of the New England intercollegiate swimming meet Saturday night, but the rules of the association gave first honors to Brown, because it won the relay. Bogart lowered his New England record in the plunge to 46⅗s. for 75 feet. Lilliencrants of Williams broke the New England 100-yard back stroke record in 1m. 12⅘s. Williams scored 16 points, Wesleyan 13, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1.

TECH WRESTLERS WIN

PROVIDENCE, March 17—It was announced at Brown University yesterday that Massachusetts Institute of Technology and not Harvard University won the New England intercollegiate wrestling championship here Saturday night. Owing to the forfeiture by Harvard in the heavyweight consolation class, M. I. T. was awarded two points. This caused a change from the announced standings and gave Tech the victory, instead of Harvard, 18 to 16.

WOMEN DEFEAT BRITISHERS

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 17—Miss Glenna Collett, paired with Mrs. D. C. Hurd, defeated A. G. Havers and James Ockenden, British golf team, by 3 and 2, here yesterday. The British golfers conceded a handicap of six bisques, which were used on their first nine holes and which gave the women golfers an advantage of 4 up. Playing level, the British golfers should have won by 4 and 3, as they had a best ball of 72 against 78 for their opponents.

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Committee Votes to Reinstate Paddock

C. W. PADDOCK, famous California sprinter, who was suspended from competition in amateur sports given by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for competing in Paris last summer, was today reinstated to good standing by the special committee which was appointed to act on his case and he may already begin training for the Olympic team trials. W. C. Frost, president of the A. A. U., P. W. Rubien, secretary of the association; V. R. C. Lacey, St. Louis; Samuel Goodman, San Francisco and R. S. Weaver, Los Angeles, were the members of the committee, and all except Lacey voted for the reinstatement.

Paddock was suspended by the International Amateur Athletic Federation and by the French Athletic Federation and by virtue of these suspensions became automatically suspended from the A. A. U. of the United States. Dec. 29, 1923, Paddock applied to the Amateur Athletic Union for reinstatement, and his application was referred to the committee.

TENNIS ASSOCIATION WILL ENFORCE RULING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—Special emphasis was placed, Saturday, upon the intention of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to enforce the new interpretation of the amateur ruling relating to player-writers when the executive committee decided at a hearing given to W. T. Tilden 2d, national champion, that his continuances of writing activities, after official action was taken in 1925, would be a violation of the rule. Tilden appeared before the committee at his own request, in order to set forth the facts of his case in which he stated that he was under contract to write for periodicals for the next three years.

No action was indicated in regard to the recent ruling of the American Olympic committee, in forbidding any member of any Olympic team, after they were designated, from writing while under the jurisdiction of the committee. This will have to be considered when the Davis Cup committee holds its meeting to select the teams and make arrangements for their trip, which is now scheduled for April 11.

New junior tennis centers where juniors and boys may qualify for the national junior and boys' championship, to be held, this year, as a separate event at the South Shore Cricket Club, Chicago, beginning Aug. 11, were announced as follows: Chicago was divided into four centers, to be known as South Chicago, North Shore, Oak Park and Chicago, and others added were Reno, Nev., Saginaw, Mich.; Gary, Ind., and Toledo, O.

YALE SWIMMERS WIN FROM PENNSYLVANIA

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (Special)—Capturing first place in every event except the fancy dive, Yale University swimmers defeated the University of Pennsylvania in the Carnegie Pool here Saturday night, 46 to 16, while the Yale varsity water-polo team easily won that competition, 40 to 9.

Edmund Schissell '25 was the only Red and Blue entrant able to capture a first place, and he won in the fancy dive. J. D. Bronson '26 of Yale was high individual scorer by taking first places in the 50 and 100-yard swims. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by J. D. Bronson '26, Yale; Capt. L. V. Holst '24 Pennsylvania, second; W. S. K. Stage '26, Yale, third. Time—26s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by J. D. Bronson '26, Yale; Capt. L. V. Holst '24, Pennsylvania, second; H. S. Sauers '25, Yale, third. Time—58 2-5s.

440-Yard Swim—Won by D. Y. Wkal '26S, Yale; J. L. Luke '26S, Yale, second; P. E. Chase 25, Pennsylvania, third. Time—5m. 37s.

150-Yard Backstroke Swim—Won by T. K. Cureton Jr. '24S, Yale; P. J. Wilson '26, Pennsylvania, second; L. R. Stoddard '25, Yale, third. Time 2m. 2-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by H. D. Phillips '26, Yale; Otto Madiener '26, Yale, second; J. H. W. Rhein '26, Pennsylvania, third. Time 2m. 55 4-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Edmund Schissell '25, Pennsylvania; E. C. Bench '25, Yale, second; F. P. Latimer Jr. '26, Yale, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (E. W. Peterson '26, S. F. Bixler '25; Allison Choate '26, R. T. Sullivan '25); University of Pennsylvania, second. Time—1m. 43 1-5s.

MERCERSBURG ACADEMY WINS

NEWARK, N. J. March 15—One meet record was broken and another equalled in the national interscholastic indoor track and field championships held here Saturday night in the 113th Regiment Armory. Edward Everard of Stuyvesant High School, New York, established a new championship record when he took first honors in the running high jump with a leap of 6ft. The record-equalling performance came in the quarter-mile event, in which G. W. Clark of the Huntington won in 52 2-5s, tying the best previous mark. Mercersburg Academy won the championship with a total of 28 points. Huntington was second with 21 points, and Lawrenceville Academy third with 10.

BUICKS IN FINAL GAME

ST. LOUIS, March 17—For the fifth time in the five seasons in which St. Louis teams have sought the national soccer championship this city is to be represented in the national challenge cup competition final of 1923-24. This was assured yesterday when the Vesper Buicks of the St. Louis professional league kicked their way to a 5-0 victory over the Chicago Bricklayers in the western division final of the current national title quest. Eighteen thousand spectators witnessed the contest.

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YALE POLOISTS TO FACE HARVARD

Play Wednesday for a Place in the Final Round for the Intercollegiate Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—The Yale University pony polo team is scheduled to meet that of Harvard University Wednesday for the right to play in the final round for the intercollegiate indoor title. Yale and Princeton University were the victors Saturday, Princeton reached the final round by a surprise victory over Pennsylvania Military Academy at the 101st Cavalry Armory, Brooklyn, by a score of 8 to 4, while Yale made a runaway match against Norwich University at Squadron A Armory, winning by a score of 12½ to 0.

In the Class A championship, the Riding Club trio, which won the Townsend Trophy last year, was eliminated by the Durland trio at the 101st Armory, after an extra period had been ordered. The other finalists will be the New York Athletic Club team, which won by a wide margin from Squadron A on its home ring, by better team play, as well as individual strength. The score was 9½ to 4.

Squadron A's first team won its way into the finals in Class B by a narrow-margin victory over the Durland Polo Club, at One Hundred and First Armory, 4½ to 2½.

A. H. Hunt, No. 1 of the Yale team, was the outstanding star for the Blue against the Norwich trio. He scored seven of the goals made by the winners, and was also effective in passing and riding off. His success was aided, however, by the inability of the back of Norwich to control his pony, which insisted on retiring from every scrimmage in the corner, and several times took his rider out of the play at critical moments.

The defense work of Stanley Hewitt was also a factor in the success of the New Haven trio, and toward the end he scored with ease from several long drives. The summary:

YALE	NORWICH
No. 1—A. H. Hunt	R. W. Fisher
No. 2—H. P. Baldwin	N. D. Nichols
Back—Stanley Hewitt	N. A. Butler

Score—Yale University 12½, Norwich University 0. Goals—Hunt 7, Hewitt 5, Baldwin, for Yale. Foul—Hewitt, Yale. Referee—R. A. Granniss. Time—Two 10m. periods.

W. H. Jackson, No. 2, was the leading scorer for Princeton against Penn Military, but the defensive work of the entire Nassau team was also a strong factor in keeping the fast rushes of the Pennsylvanians from scoring more frequently. Jackson made five goals. The summary:

PRINCETON	PENN MILITARY
No. 1—D. S. Holbrook	Wyman
No. 2—W. H. Jackson	Burt
Back—T. M. Bancroft	Putt

Score—Princeton University 8, Pennsylvania Military College 4. Goals—Jackson 5, Holbrook, Bancroft, pony, for Princeton; Wyman 2, Burt, Putt, for Penn Military. Referee—Charles Lang. Time—Two 10m. periods.

The summaries of the Class A matches follow:

DURLAND	RIDING CLUB
No. 1—J. W. Healey	G. C. Sherman
No. 2—A. W. Kinny	H. A. Blackwell
Back—Herman Levinski, Walter Camp Jr.	

Score—Durland Polo Club 7, The Riding Club 5. Goals—Kinny 4, Levinski 2, Henley, for Durland; Sherman 2, Blackwell 2, Camp, for The Riding Club. Referee—Charles Lang. Time—Four 7½m. and one overtime periods.

NEW YORK A. C.	SQUADRON A
No. 1—D. O. Nelson	W. E. B. Lyon
No. 2—D. C. Fonda	F. A. Vietor
Back—H. S. Crossman	R. K. Cooke

Score—New York Athletic Club 8½, Squadron A 4. Goals—Nelson 4, Fonda 2, Crossman, for New York A. C.; Cooke 3, Lyon, by handicap 1, for Squadron A. Referee—R. A. Granniss. Time—Four 7½m. periods.

NAVY WINS TWO OF THREE

ANNAPOLIS, March 17—The United States Naval Academy added two more victories to its season's total and one defeat, Saturday. The fencers from the University of Columbia barely won against the Navy, 9 bouts to 8. The two Navy victories were uninteresting, one-sided affairs, the poloists defeating Syracuse University, 49 to 0, and the swimmers winning against the same college, 49 to 13.

ANDOVER AND EXETER DIVIDE

ANDOVER, Mass., March 17 (Special)—Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter academies divided honors here Saturday, when the Andover basketball team defeated Exeter in one of the most exciting games seen here in some time, 27 to 26; while Exeter won the dual swimming meet, 37 to 25. Howland of Exeter established a new tank record of 2m. 21.8s. for the 200-yard swim.

PENN STATE WINS, 27 TO 0

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—Led by Capt. Katsutoshi Naito '24, the undefeated Japanese wrestler, Pennsylvania State College overwhelmed Penn in the closing dual meet for both teams here Saturday, 27 to 0. By the victory State also kept its record clean, although being tied in mid-season by the United States Naval Academy.

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AERONAUTICS

By E. P. WARNER

Emergency Landing Gears

MOST airplanes are originally designed to fly over the land or water, to the entire exclusion of the other element, and are fitted with the landing gear appropriate to the purpose, wheels in the one case, floats in the other. It is not always possible, however, to restrict the field of operations with such rigidity, and an airplane intended primarily for overland service may occasionally have to venture over open water and far from shore.

The obvious solution, when the course followed in flight is likely to have to pass over all kinds of territory, is to use an amphibian, but that escape from the difficulties occasioned by mixed landing places, however obvious, may not always be convenient. Amphibian gear adds weight, and, in most cases, reduces the speed that can be made. Furthermore, it is not always possible to get the ideal airplane for a given purpose, or to foresee, when a new airplane is being designed, every sort of service that any machine of that type may ever be called upon to render. One must sometimes improvise from what is at hand.

Semiamphibian

To improvise, in this case, means to fit an emergency landing gear, or, to give the name applied to the commonest type of auxiliary landing device, a flotation gear. By that means an ordinary landplane can be converted into a sort of semiamphibian, operating normally from the land but capable of descending on the water and remaining safely afloat for an indefinite period under reasonably favorable conditions, although not of rising from the surface. The flotation gear is thus purely a safety device for forced landings, and is used chiefly on military landplanes which sometimes have to go over the water in connection with reconnaissance and the "spotting" of shots for the coast artillery.

There are two problems to be met in designing such an attachment for an airplane. It must incorporate water-tight compartments large enough to give the required buoyancy, and it must provide enough dynamic support, or planing effect, so that the airplane will not dig into the water immediately on touching the surface and nose over as though it had buried its heels in soft mud.

There would be no difficulty in preventing the machine from nosing over on striking if the location tanks were placed close against the bottom of the body. Such an arrangement has sometimes been tried, but does not work out well with the conventional wing location, the lower wing slightly to the rear of the upper one. The lower surface of the wing is the logical place for the buoyancy tanks or bags, but they must be well forward of the center of gravity of the airplane, and the lower wing is ordinarily behind that point. Only by setting the lower wing in advance of the upper one could a simple and satisfactory mounting be worked out without the necessity of putting an additional tank under the extreme nose of the body.

The Usual Choice

The next choice is to place the buoyancy chambers well below the body, in the landing gear itself, and that is the position usually selected. Permanent flotation tanks set there would, of course, be unthinkable. The support of a typical two-passenger military airplane requires two tanks, each 2½ feet in diameter and 5 feet long, with another of somewhat smaller dimensions to hold up the tail. The permanent addition of any such appendages as that would have an effect on speed and climb far more disastrous than would a real amphibian gear. To avoid this collapse of performance the tanks are replaced by rubber bags, which normally lie folded neatly alongside the landing gear struts, but which can be very quickly inflated from a compressed-air tank carried in the body when the pilot finds that a landing on the water is to be necessary. To overcome that tendency to nose over already mentioned, a broad vane set at a small angle is set between the wheels and just below the axle. On striking the surface of the water this vane makes contact just after the wheels and slides along the surface, supporting the weight of the airplane until the speed has been much reduced, but finally sinking and transferring the burden of support to the flotation bags. A third bag in the tail, this one being permanently inflated, completes the support when at rest.

Such a flotation gear is at best an unsatisfactory expedient, accepted for want of anything better. The floats, mounted on the landing gear struts as they are, are much too close together for satisfactory stability in rough water, but even aside from that difficulty the craft would be far from seaworthy. The floats are too nearly submerged, and the wings and tail are too close to the water. As long as landplanes must fly over the sea at times, however, and as long as engines are susceptible to sudden and unforeseen failure, the emergency gear for water landings will find a place of usefulness.

Airplane Skis

Gears for supporting landplanes on the water are not the only ones which can fairly be classed as "emergency." Attachments for use on the snow should fall in the same class.

A landing gear with wheels is unsatisfactory on ice, impossible in deep snow. Under the conditions which prevail in Canada and most parts of the northern United States during the winter months the wheels must be replaced with skis if any flying at all is to be done. Fortunately the change is not difficult to make, and the air mail and army air service have temporarily converted a number of machines for use on the snow during the last two or three winters. Followers of aeronautics around New York have been familiar with the ski-equipped airplanes for a number of years, and one of the type has been operated from the Boston air port on many flights during the winter just ending.

The skis and snowshoes on which one walks are so proportioned, on the average, as to give a pressure of from 40 to 50 pounds on every square foot of snow over which the weight of the wearer is distributed. If the same rule were to be followed in designing skis for an airplane, a machine weighing 4000 pounds would have to have a pair of runners each 20 feet long and two feet wide. Actually, however, since the airpinne normally runs at high speed with both runners moving continuously and with no chance to sink in during pauses, and since the power available to get the machine under way is so large and so efficiently applied that a relatively deep indentation of the surface of the snow when at rest is permissible, the pressure is allowed to rise to six or eight times the figure before specified. At 300 pounds a square foot, the 4000-pound airplane already mentioned could be carried on a ski six or seven feet long and a foot wide in place of each wheel.

Such skis as this are fitted only to landplanes. The bottom of a float, however, makes a very effective ski itself, particularly if it is of the flat rather than the sharp V type, and seaplanes have sometimes flown from and landed on snow and ice without any auxiliary gear whatever. Very skillful piloting is, of course, required, for there is no shock absorption of any sort when the rigid bottom of a flying boat is brought in contact with the ice, and a landing of that sort is a stunt hardly to be recommended. There are other conditions, however, even worse than those on a smoothly-frozen surface, and even the best of pilots is unable to operate a seaplane from water filled with floating ice. Flying boats with the attributes of the Great South Bay scooter, able to run up out of the water onto an ice-floe and then back into the water again, seem unlikely to appear in the near future.

German Air Traffic

Notwithstanding the political tension in Germany and the difficulty of the financial situation there, means have been found for keeping alive the Government-subsidized air lines, now all united under a common control and in close alliance with the North German Lloyd steamship company. The total air mileage during the first nine months of last year was more than 650,000, and 17,758 passengers were carried, together with about 90 tons of mail and express matter. The number of passengers was surprisingly large in view of the relatively small number of tourists who visited Germany last summer, for de luxe transportation in a country with debauched currency nearly always appears cheap to the foreigner, however far outside the reach of most of the natives the prices may actually be. In the past it has been largely tourist business that filled the machines on the air lines of central Europe, just as the same sort of traffic filled the first-class compartments on the railway trains while even the wealthiest among the natives were content as a rule to travel in more modest style.

The fashion of consolidation of air lines, first carried to the limit by the Germans when they combined the Lloyd Luftdienst and the Deutsche Luftreederei, is becoming a very popular one. In Great Britain there will be but a single company operating aircraft commercially after next month, the four that were in the business having merged into one gigantic concern with direct government participation. In France, to be sure, there is no indication that combination will be carried to such a length as that, but at least the practice of allowing two subsidized French companies to compete against each other on the same route has been abandoned, and all who were interested in operating between Paris and London and Paris and Brussels have pooled their interests. The tendency should be symptomatic of the coming of sounder financial methods in air line operation, and there is growing evidence of governmental efforts to develop a policy which can be followed out with some continuity. The British Government has marked the way by announcing a detailed schedule of subsidies, gradually diminishing in amount, for 10 years in advance, and others are likely to follow.

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CHICAGO PLANNING COURT FOR BOYS

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Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 17—To care for arrested boys during the period preceding trial in a manner helpful to them, municipal court authorities of Chicago are planning a boys' court department in the new municipal court building to be completed this fall which is in keeping with the modern attitude toward youthful offenders.

Besides the usual court room equipment, there will be a large dormitory with single beds for 120 boys; there will be a study room, and, on the roof, an open-air gymnasium.

To this court will be brought boys too old for the juvenile court, youths between the ages of 16 and 21 who are now put in jail after arrest. In the new headquarters the lads will be grouped according to misdemeanors for which they were accused, so that boys held for slight offenses may not come in contact with those thought guilty of serious crimes, Judge Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the municipal court, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Another advantage of the new boys' court will be its proximity to the domestic relations court, he added, explaining that judges of the two courts find it wise to confer about cases, since the delinquency of a boy may frequently be explained by a case of his parents which has previously been handled in the other court. He said further:

The boys' court is even more important than the juvenile court. The boy of 17 is usually shifting for himself and if the court does not help him, he will become a serious problem to society.

Judge Daniel P. Trude of the boys' court, closely associated with Judge Olson, defined the new court equipment as a kind of hotel where boys may be housed until the court can take suitable action.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Glee Clubs and Orchestras

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, March 14

GLEE clubs are a subject I should like to say a few brief words about, in consideration of the importance it assumed on a certain occasion here the past week. Ordinarily, glee clubs lie outside the pale of critical discussion, inasmuch as male chorus singing falls, as a rule, under the classification of private music. Seldom forming a part of the traffic of the managers, it does not invite newspaper comment. But an amalgamation of a dozen groups, called the Glee Clubs of the Metropolitan District, gave a program in Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 14, under the direction of one of the regular concert bureaus; and not only that, but it instituted a movement which must affect the general musical situation in the United States significantly. For the purpose of the meeting was the organization of a national body for the encouragement of the glee-club idea. Individual clubs and the combined clubs presented pieces, a soloist assisted, and Eugene A. Noble, secretary of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, made an address.

Need of Men Singers

Now to name the 13 participating clubs and to note all the conductors who by turns directed the numbers on the program, is a catalogue of ships which I may in all respect, I trust, omit. Without saying anything about the performance, I should like merely to note down my view of the place of glee clubs in—well, let me use a phrase, or the equivalent of one, which Dr. Noble used—the social scheme. What seems to me to be wanted in the vocal way in the United States more than anything else is a revival of oratorio singing, to speak of oratorio in the broadest possible meaning. Nothing, apparently, is wanted to bring it about but the interest of men. There are found women enough for the soprano and alto of mixed choruses, but too few men for the tenor and bass. Now I will admit all that anybody claims for the good fellowship of male chorus singing. In that view, it has all the social value imaginable. And yet, whatever others may do, I for one can scarcely grant the glee club a place inside the verge of the fine arts. So let men sing together all they will; let them, however, lend now and then the skill and routine they acquire in the glee club to some mixed chorus. Then they will be working on a system of harmony that is complete instead of truncated, and will be in a fair way of helping the community achieve great expression.

The One Big Orchestra

Orchestras are another general subject I should like just to touch upon. Sometimes I think but two orchestras can be counted in the United States—the Boston Symphony and the others. Again, I am inclined to the notion that in America and Europe there exists but a single orchestra, composed of all professional string and wind-instrument players. Really we have got, in the craft of musical performance, I believe, something like a complete international guild. We may, with a good deal of correctness, speak of the One Big Orchestra.

Such diversity as we have resides, if my study of the question has brought me anywhere, in the audiences before which the different performing units, known as the Boston Symphony, the New York Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Chicago Symphony—not to mention British, French, German and Italian institutions by name—give their concerts. The Boston Symphony was preëminent in America for years, unless I am mistaken, because of what its public exacted of it. Other institutions, in turn, like the Chicago Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra, have risen to great heights for a similar reason. As for European orchestras, while I cannot discuss them much from actual contact, there is the printed record of the past 100 years or more. To read characteristic portions of that is all the confirmation I want.

The Boston Orchestra

The public, necessarily enough, is seldom in physical control of affairs. That, however, does not change the fundamental situation. It has, to my thinking, the ultimate artistic control, which is the whole thing. And speaking of pre-eminence, I am persuaded that the Boston public has of late been making the very largest demands upon its orchestra. This I judge from the concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Pierre Monteux in Carnegie Hall, on the evening of March 13, with Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, as soloist. The program was entirely from Wagner, and the volume of tone was generally too loud. But such balance! The Boston Symphony has the only section of double basses that I ever distinctly heard. In former years the Boston Symphony was renowned for its first violins. They were too good. They were out of proportion to the other instruments. Today the first violins hold just the right relation of strength to the other strings and to the winds.

Recitals

Lest somebody tell me I am making the plow stand to catch a mouse, I will take up the routine of the week item by item. Miss Sonya Michell, pianist, gave a recital in the Town Hall on the evening of March 10. Works in which I heard here were the "Neapolitan" sonata of Paradies, the organ prelude and fugue of Bach-Saint6, the rhapsody in F sharp minor of Dohnányi and the impromptu in F sharp and an étude and the ballade in G minor of Chopin. Miss Michell impressed me as having profound acquaintance with her music and as having most of the necessary technical equipment to present it effectively. She seemed to have considerable individuality of style but to have few unusual convictions in regard to interpretation. With added mastery of scale-playing and independent thinking upon the material of her repertory, she should gain, I think, high rank among pianists.

Miss Margaret Northrup, soprano, displayed a voice of great richness and charm at a recital in Æolian Hall on the afternoon of March 12. She appeared with Coenraad V. Bos as her accompanist.

Mme. Esther Dale, soprano, sang in the Town Hall on the evening of March 12, with John Doane assisting at the piano. She displayed deep understanding of recital methods and gave an admirable account of herself as vocalist and interpreter in works by Pierné, Tschaikowsky, and Foldowski.

Mme. Fely Clement, soprano, sang in exquisite fashion arias by Cesti, Scarlatti and Mozart in Æolian Hall on the afternoon of March 15. She was assisted by Michael Banner, violinist, and Harold Yates, pianist. She presented the three old selections with violin obbligatti, arranged most skillfully and tastefully by Mr. Banner.

Mme. France's Recital

Mme Susanne France, soprano, gave a recital at the Town Hall this afternoon. Kurt Schindler playing her accompaniment. She found in Charpentier's "Louise," as have many other women of lyric voice, material wherewith to make one of her principal communications to her listeners. She represented the soprano aria of the opera with the neatest possible finish and she put all things into her performance that the American ear may be supposed to like, save two—richness of tone and warmth of feeling. How does it come about that French women so often sing pallidly and academically? Never mind. They have standards of style and of declamation which are not to be surpassed. Their vocal work is always a lesson to be pondered well by American, German and even Italian artists.

Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano, gave a concert in Carnegie Hall this evening with Frank Bibb as her accompanist. The part of the program which I heard was taken up with Schubert and Schumann. Her voice, rich in color, restrained in sonority, haunting in quality and poignant in inflection, seemed to me to suit the music of the romantic composers much better than some of the voices, enormous in tone and power, explosive in articulation and violent in emphasis, that were a while ago the fashion. She always used the way of persuasion in her singing and let others use that of compulsion. With her way she is moving, I believe, to great, though no doubt quiet, triumphs.

More on Orchestras

A couple of notes more on orchestras. The American National Orchestra gave a program largely of American compositions in Æolian Hall on the evening of March 12, Howard Barlow conducting. Just what the organization is driving at, I cannot make out. But I do not know that I care, so long as it plays as well as it played on this occasion and lets people hear music of today as well as that of yesterday. Composers represented on the program whose names have a new sound to me, though whose music did not altogether have, were Nathan Novick, B. Sherman Fowler, and William Schroeder. The pieces were mostly experiments in descriptive writing, the most serious of them being, perhaps, Fowler's "A Moonlit Sky."

The Philharmonic Orchestra gave a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon under the direction of Willem Mengelberg. It happened to be just at the close of the intermission when I reached the theater. The foyer, I noted, was empty, but for the ushers. Not a straggler. Everybody had gone inside. Opening the aisle door to which I was directed, I found the house full and absolutely quiet. The players were all in their places on the stage. No commotion whatever there, not even of tuning up. Glad was I to be located at the back. To walk down the aisle, even on velvet, would have been to make a noise. Presently the cause of the extraordinary stillness and expectancy—Mr. Mengelberg—appeared on the platform. In another moment the silence changed into the opening notes of the Fifth Symphony No. 5 in E minor of Tschaikowsky. Enough. Mengelberg conducted, and every phrase of the work shaped itself precisely according to the motion of his hand.

The Motion Pictures

"The Love Master"

It is not an unusual experience that the spectator at almost any photoplay of the hour leaves the performance with only a jumbled and hazy idea of what he has just witnessed. "Just another movie," is his verdict, and were he questioned he probably could not give one outstanding impression. But he who sits through—and if he goes at all he will sit through—"The Love Master," featuring the dogs Strongheart and Lady Jule, brings away more than one distinct mental picture. The carping critic may remind him that the plot is trite—the usual story of the North, with too much fighting, with a heroine better fitted for a metropolitan home than an Alaskan camp, and with a villain whose perfidy is never for a moment disguised, but none of this is long remembered.

What are remembered are scene after scene of great beauty of photography in a world of glaciers of snow-crowned mountains, of drifted trails. He will long remember the picture that the great dog made when, responding to the call of the wolves, he left his home and set forth on his adventure, pausing at the cabin door in the quivering struggle between remaining with his master or obeying the instinct of the wild. Then he was off, over trackless snows, in a moonlit forest.

There is good fun in this film, both in the maneuvers of the dogs, portraying leading rôles, and in the captions, but there is something more permanent than that which brings forth applause and laughter. The dignity, even royalty, of Strongheart's intelligent acting and the grace of Jule's impersonation make a strong appeal. Who that witnesses Strongheart's discovery of Jule among the wolves and his wooing her away from the pack, will soon forget the picture they made as they lay down to sleep in the snow, their fine heads close together—facing toward camp?

"The Fighting Coward"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14 — Rivoli Theater. "The Fighting Coward," a motion picture adapted by Walter Woods from Booth Tarkington's play, "Magnolia," directed by James Cruze.

James Cruze has done it again. The sterling qualities of his directing that gave the necessary heft to "The Covered Wagon" to enter its second year on Broadway are most conspicuous in the screen adaptation of Mr. Tarkington's amusing story of the Southern honor code in the old Mississippi days and of the big game of bluff that has no special time or place. The picturesque old manor house on the river, the voluminous skirts of the Southern belles, the high beaver hats and elaborate waistcoats of the gentlemen, the Negro servants, the river boats, the gardens and soft vegetation are all woven into a sequence of beautiful pictures.

The story is stirring, now broadly satirical, now gently romantic. Mr. Cruze has assembled his characters with masterly acumen and given them a genuinely persuasive atmosphere, in which to have their being. Ernest Torrence and Noah Beery are both admirable as two old fire-eaters. Cullen Landis is a very acceptable young student of the art of big bluffing, and Mary Astor is even lovelier than her wont. But the whole matter reverts to Mr. Cruze again for the sensitive, sane and succinct manner in which the story moves and for the way the various elements are blended into a smooth and constantly absorbing whole. There is no director more clean-cut and convincing in his work than Mr. Cruze. R. F.

"Flowing Gold"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—At the Strand Theater a picturization of today's most conspicuous staple is being projected during the week. Rex Beach's novel, "Flowing Gold," has been celluloided by Richard Walton Tully, and whipped into shape by Joseph DeGrasse. The mise-en-scène of the oil fields in the flurries of wild-cat speculation and promotion is vividly contrived in the opening phases of the picture. The conglomeration of human nature under the spell of getting rich quick is brilliantly set forth in the initial passages. Dallas and its environs, hub-high in mud and swarming humanity, offer an unique background for a vigorous tale. Who is responsible for the wrong direction that the picture takes does not matter, but suffice to say that it leaves the misty uncertainties of a novel environment for the smooth macadam of conventionality, soon finding its way, onto the well-ballasted tracks of the old Hokum Line, and ending up per schedule with the hero and heroine trapped in the raging flood on which the burning oil has been flooded. Anna Q. Nilsson goes from rags to riches and gets herself out of the clutches of the plot just in time, manifoldly assisted by Milton Sills as Beach's square-jawed and impecunious soldier of fortune. A delightful little morsel of animated fable entitled "Why Mice Leave Home" postluded the feature picture, somewhat alleviating the oily nature of the program. R. F.

St. Louis Art Notes

ST. LOUIS, March 13 (Special)—The charm of the Ozarks—wooded hills and streams—affords inspiration for the brush of Frank Nudenscher at the Todd Galleries, where a small group of his canvases is on view. The subjects chosen are painted in the town of Arcadia, typical scenes in the foothills. "The Mountaineer's Cabin," is attractive: "Wild Autumn," "The Road to Pilot Knob," "October Orange"—all rich in color selection,—varied purples and warm yellows—country byways and cornfields, with here and there a lonely cabin or farmhouse. There are now effects and an interesting "St. François Mountains."

E. Oscar Thalinger, Registrar of the Museum, has a small exhibition at the Public Library this month. His canvases are well considered, one being moonlight in a French village lane between high walls; others are studies of the sea and landscapes. The best of the group is probably the "Museum in Winter." It stands well up on the canvas, surveying the bleak amphitheater whose main aisle has been taken over as a toboggan slide, the line descending to the frozen lagoon.

On the walls of the Artists' Guild are to be seen a show of "modern" work—the poetic raptures, mental adventures of an artist transmuted to pigment form. Some of Nino Ronchi's pictures though indefinite in purpose, are interesting as color harmonies; and others acceptable to conservative taste because of realistic motifs. There are little pictures, delicate in color and fantastic in subject; there are spectacular effusions, and then choice black and whites.

As teacher of art in the high schools, Arthur L. Zeller, is identified with diverse media, specimens of which are now being displayed at the Art League Galleries—a range of about 200 items from oil paintings to fine settings in silver lavallieres. All the work is noticeable for its refined color effects and subdued tones. Many studies are the gleanings of foreign travel. A striking oil is "Paris Blacksmith," two men bending over hot metal with raised hammer. There are lively sketches of geese, Holland women and river life on the Mississippi. An excellent costume study of a lady in dark blue flounces and garden hat is commended. Other numbers are charcoals, copper, leather, inlaid boxes, block prints, well designed, and added to these a collection of art objects produced in collaboration with former pupils.

De Feraudy

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 14

FULTON THEATER, commencing Monday evening, March 10, 1924, Wendell Phillips Dodge presents M. Maurice de Feraudy in "Les Affaires sont les Affaires." The cast:

Madame Lechat	Mlle. Bianchini
Germaine	Mlle. Henriette Loreze
Jean	M. Hector
Lucien Gaurraud	M. Pierre Caillabet
Isidore Lechat	M. De Feraudy
Phinck	M. Guy
Gruch	M. Coudere
M. de la Fontenelle	M. Ronet
Xavier Lechat	M. Henry Vermell
Marquis de Porcellet	M. Pierre de Rigoult

M. De Feraudy is one of those "citizens of the world" artists who would find himself as much at home if playing in China, and would receive as much appreciation from Chinese people having a feeling for art, as he finds on his native heath, Paris, with Frenchmen as his audience. It is the quality possessed by Nikita Balieff, Constantine Stanislavsky, and Cyril Maude. M. De Feraudy's Lechat in Mirabeau's well-known drama, "Les Affaires sont les Affaires," while thoroughly French, is quite as American in idea as was W. H. Crane's performance of the same part many years ago, when the play was produced in English under the title, "Business is Business." Again we see justified the statement that "Art knows no country," and are again made to feel with Confucius that "within the four seas all are brothers."

The introduction of this fine artist to America at the Fulton Theater by Wendell Phillips Dodge while thoroughly justified presents a strange mixture that should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Here is offered an actor of the first rank in a play of yesterday, badly staged, supported by a company of actors of varying talent, the majority of whom use an acting technique of many years back; and yet in spite of these handicaps M. de Feraudy emerged with full honors. From the record of his many years at the Comédie-Française, where an artificial acting tradition prevails, one might expect an old-fashioned point of view. On the contrary M. de Feraudy contributes the youngest, most up-to-date and most sincere acting method in the company. It is the young members of his company who cause the mischief. Playing with the thought divided—one-third on the rôle being enacted and two-thirds on the audience—is not to be countenanced these days.

Mlle. Henriette Loreze is unusually talented. Simplicity and sincerity of method, particularly in her big emotional scenes would improve her work tremendously. F. L. S.



Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"Girl Reading," From Painting by William Morris Hunt

William Morris Hunt Centennial

IN THE Renaissance Court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, an exhibition of paintings by William Morris Hunt is being held to commemorate the centennial of his birth. The walls are covered with portraits and landscapes by this great American painter whose impressive personality lent such distinction to his career as an artist. There are numerous portraits, individualized and expressive of character. And, there are landscapes with magnificent skies of red and silver gray, and graceful, slender trees.

Hunt's childhood was spent with the initial advantage of having a mother who had been ambitious herself to become an artist. He went to Harvard for a while, but soon decided to devote himself to art. He went to Italy and Germany, and then, attracted by a painting by Couture, he went to Paris to study with him. He needed the discipline of Couture's precise, concentrated methods.

But he was soon to be won away from his teacher, captivated by the pervasive tenderness and humanity, and the richness of sentiment in Millet. Many of Hunt's later pictures were to reflect the influence of this master. When Hunt returned to America, he settled in Boston. He became a leading figure in Bostonian social and artistic circles. Throughout his life he did much to encourage artists who had not gained headway. Often he voiced his intolerance of the conservativeness of Bostonians in the matter of art.

Hunt belonged to the class of young enthusiastic Americans who had a keen appreciation for the beauty of Continental art, and what is more, sympathized with the pioneering spirit of the new schools. In his best moments, his painting is freer in manner, less labored, more impressionistic. It was the significance of the whole, the effect of the ensemble that interested him.

He achieved some superb effects, and escaped the mannered painting of other Americans, by submitting to the direction of his own individual taste and impulse. Such a portrait as that of "Miss T" has as great realism in the modern sense as the work of contemporary portraitists. The landscapes retain that Barbizon devotion to the beauty of nature. In imaginative compositions such as "Flight of the Night" and "The Fortune Teller" he shows a vigor in sharp contrast to the soft, poetical subjects.

In a volume called "W. M. Hunt's Talks on Art" can be found some poignant and pithy saying on the subject to students while in the classroom. Such things as: "Picturesqueness can be expressed in five minutes by light and shade"; "I do not see you walk away from your work enough! You can learn more in four minutes in that way than you could in an hour at your easel"; "Do as you feel! Hang duty! Duty never painted a picture, nor wrote a poem, nor built a fire. . . ."

We wonder what the critics who censured him for "daubing stuff around the canvas" would say of some of the "creations" of today. But it is just the urge that set him "daubing" that was his strength, and helped in the production of pictures that would not be old-fashioned even at a centennial celebration.

Western Arts Association

DAYTON, O.—The annual meeting of the Western Arts Association is to be held May 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Dayton. Gerrit A. Beneker will discuss "Art, Its Problems of Today." Jen Jensen of Chicago, will explain how to treat the landscape gardening around the schoolhouse. "Household Mechanics for the Intermediate Grades," the speaker to be announced later, will be one of the leading topics on the program.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Freer Gallery's First Catalogue

FOR the student in a picture gallery a catalogue is indispensable. It is, of course, possible to take pleasure in a picture without knowing what it represents or by whom it was painted, just as it is to take pleasure in music though ignorant of its composer and its technical intention. But something is missing from the pleasure; it is not altogether intelligent, it has no basis of knowledge. To go to the famous church at Assisi before one has even heard the names of Giotto and St. Francis—were such a thing possible nowadays—or before one knew anything of the history of the church, would mean failure to appreciate and feel the true beauty of Giotto's decorations. The pictures of the Pre-Raphaelites must remain a problem for the average man who has never seen any of the work that was being done in England when the Brotherhood first undertook to free English art from the shackles of convention.

And so examples might be multiplied. All of which I have written in order to explain why disappointment awaited all those who visited the Freer Gallery during the first few months after it was opened to the public. There was not the catalogue which was so sorely needed in many of the rooms.

But at least in Whistler's Peacock Room this complaint can no longer be heard, and perhaps in it more than in any of the other rooms, the visitor without a catalogue is hopelessly at a loss. So much has been said and written of the Peacock Room that it may fall short of expectation when first seen in its present quarters, and the reason for this should be made clear, for the sake not solely of the visitor's enjoyment but still more of Whistler's reputation.

Still in Formative State

A copy of this catalogue, or Gallery Book, as it is called, has just reached me—an interesting document. The surprise to many, when they first consult it, will be to find that it is typewritten, not printed. Other typewritten catalogues have already been issued, for use by Mr. FitzRoy Carrington for his exhibitions of lithographs and etchings. The high cost of printing, no doubt, is, in most cases, partly responsible, though surely, at the Freer Gallery, this cannot be a consideration. As far as appearance is concerned, there can be no objection, but it is a question whether the paper appropriate for typewriting can stand the inevitable wear and tear as well as the stronger kind used for the printed book. However this may be, the first Freer Gallery catalogue is certainly neat in its makeup, legible, and its brown binding looks practical and durable. Another advantage is that the text may be corrected, new matter added, omissions made at less expense in preparing the catalogue for its final and authoritative form.

It opens with a brief sketch of the chief events and dates in Whistler's life. A few inaccuracies have crept in, but they are slight, easy of correction, and are not of sufficient importance to be pointed out here. For the interest is in the history and description of the Peacock Room that follows, accompanied by a list of books from which the facts have been gathered, or in which reproduction of the room and its details have been included—books that can be consulted, the catalogue says, in the gallery's library downstairs.

The reason why the Peacock Room, more than most great decorative schemes, is in need of explanation is because, in the first place, Whistler is not responsible for the architectural details, now more aggressive than they were in Leyland's house; and, in the second place, the room is now shown under very different conditions from those for which Whistler created his harmony.

That the architecture was not Whistler's, the catalog does state, but it hardly emphasizes the fact as it should. The series of shelves, with the unpleasant repetition of horizontal and perpendicular lines, were designed by the architect to hold Leyland's collection of blue and white. Therefore, Whistler could not well insist upon getting rid of them, though he did dispose of most of the other things in the room that displeased him. When these shelves were filled with the blue and white, they justified themselves, and the sharpness of the dividing lines was modified. But today in the Freer Gallery they hold only a comparatively few pots and bowls, duly catalogued, and it must be admitted that, while they are bare and empty, their lines break in unpleasantly upon Whistler's arrangement of blue on gold and gold on blue.

As to Backgrounds

Another matter to which the catalog does not refer is more serious. The Peacock Room was Mr. Leyland's dining room. Leyland was a rich man. He entertained a great deal, and it was in the evening at dinner that the room was mostly seen. Whistler knew this and he carried out his scheme accordingly, for he never allowed any chance in his work—he was too true an artist. His decorations were to be a background to a furnished room. At the Freer Gallery, they are the background to two hard, plain, uncompromising wooden benches. Moreover, they were to be seen by artificial light, with the shutters closed, which is why some of his most elaborate patterns were reserved for the shutters.

At the Freer Gallery, the shutters at the two windows are wide open, the room is seen in conflicting daylight and electric light, with the loss of much of the original effect as a result. We know the change wrought in some old altar-piece glowing with gold when torn from the somber chapel it helped to illuminate and hung in the strong light of a modern gallery. The change in the Peacock Room, as it is now lighted, is scarcely less. To this the catalogue makes no reference, naturally, for were the difference to Whistler's decorations felt by the management of the gallery, the lighting would have been long since altered—nor would the room have been left empty.

It is well to make this explanation, for I have heard much disappointment expressed by students of Whistler's work who went to Washington full of keen anticipation to see what they have been told is Whistler's masterpiece. In some places, too, the painting looks as if it had been retouched, for there are discordant notes for which assuredly Whistler could not have been responsible.

As the Peacock Room did not come direct from Leyland's house in Prince's Gate to Washington, but was exhibited in London and then set up by Mr. Freer in a building for the purpose close to his house in Detroit, retouching after its many journeys may have been unavoidable, if, indeed, it was not necessary before this much-talked-about, much-fought-over room ever left London. The "Princess" above the mantelpiece also looks as if she had not escaped the restorer's attentions, and scarcely holds her place as the key to the whole harmony, for whose sake the rug on the floor and the old leather on the walls were ruthlessly sacrified by Leyland in deference to Whistler.

However, the great thing is to have the Peacock Room safe in Washington for the delight of this generation and the generations to come, and in now being supplied with the official catalogue, the first, it is to be hoped, of a series. For, to come back to where I began, a gallery cannot fulfill the purpose for which it exists if it shows its treasures to the public with no catalogue to guide and enlighten them.

E.



Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries

Sargent's Portrait of Joseph Pulitzer
In the Artist's Retrospective Exhibition at the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York

George Biddle, Painter and Designer

Paris, March 4
Special Correspondence

RECENTLY in one of the big galleries of Paris, an exhibition was held of the work of George Biddle. Most painters of today confine themselves to one mode of expression, but Mr. Biddle employs many mediums. Not only were the walls hung with important canvases in oil, but there were also water colors and in various places about the gallery were bronzes, tapestries, furniture executed in marquetry and screens of block-printing on silk.

Naturally the oils were of the most consequence, for George Biddle is primarily a painter. These were vigorous and exuberant, with color as clean as when squeezed from the tube. The same bold intention which characterizes his oils is shown in his work which is executed in other mediums.

In speaking of his work, Mr. Biddle said, "I am chiefly interested in design and not in impressionism. Design is included in all the great examples of art. It is impressionism or realism which constitutes the chief characteristic of three-fourths of the contemporary French art. It seems a strange school, seeking to express something in paint with very little color—almost black and white.

"As to color, I strive for the effect of a stained glass window. The American school is full of color but not so the French school of painting. The exhibitions are full af canvases which are dead in color. A big American painter who is living in Paris at present, believes that in art, intellectually, Paris is 10 years ahead of New York and that in another 10 years we will be showing less color and more black and white effects. However, I hope not.

"As to these different mediums, one reason why I am interested in them is that Paris is a difficult place in which to paint and the best location in the world to do these other things. There is little daylight in winter, for even at 9 a. m. it is hardly sufficiently light for painting. Then at 3:30 p. m. it fades. There are days and days that are so gray with fog it is impossible to work. Another reason that I don't like to paint here is that I'm an outdoor painter and the smallness and confinement of the studio does not give the same inspiration that working in the open does.

"However, Paris is splendid for sculpture because it is so simple to have one's models cast. A woman can be found around the corner to execute tapestries, while an understanding carpenter will faithfully carry out one's ideas in marquetry.

"Another thing that holds my interest in these various mediums is that each compels one to think; to create a new treatment for each individual expression and the feeling for particular qualities is stimulated, and it all is based on the same big fundamentals of design. It is quite amusing to use the same design in different materials. For instance, in a tapestry, it must be thought out in masses of color. The weaving gives an irregular line which in itself is not beautiful as line. On the other hand apply the same idea to marquetry and the beauty of the design is dependent wholly on line. It's the limitations of a medium which fascinate one and compel a different treatment of the same design. Then I think an artist has an outlet with any material. He naturally has to create and will express himself with the thing nearest at hand. Of course oils are my most sympathetic medium and as soon as the weather permits I will go back to them.

"In all primitive art and the art of children design forms the basis. I am keenly interested in the drawings of children and have made a collection of their work. Not that I think their art is real art or important or that they possess a remarkable childish wisdom, for I don't. It is their very ignorance which gives the touch of genius to their work. They project their ideas without the interference of fear or too much knowledge. Their expression is direct. Now what comes between the artist and his expression is knowledge and sophistication. He knows too much. But the child designs without self-consciousness and with abandon."

I. K.

Emil Fuchs

It is as etcher that we now see Emil Fuchs, who has won wide notice as medalist and portrait painter. A series of his prints are now being exhibited at the Casson Galleries, Copley Square, Boston. One does not look at them as completed pictures, but rather as sketches of models in moments of relaxation and repose. The subjects indicate that the sketches were inspired in the off-duty moments: "Dreams," "Ecstasy," "Intermission." Sometimes, these youthful models are pensive and wistful, sometimes, joyful, exulting.

There are some distinguished portraits of King George VII, Paderewski, and Forbes-Robertson. There are some, also, of unknown persons, old Italian peasants and pretty young girls. Usually he draws in a simplified manner, with interest in certain general effects of shapes, and light and shade. Often he is sculpturesque, careful to model closely all the graded planes.

It is the imaginative things that are most captivating. The artist catches so sympathetically the whimsicality, the meditation, the exquisite beauty of the simplicity and unaffected naturalism of youth.

Stockholm Exhibit by Gerhard Munthe

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—At the instigation of the Swedish Public Art Society an exhibition has been arranged at the Royal Academy of Arts in Stockholm which is attracting great attention. It is the Nestor of the Norwegian painters, Gerhard Munthe, who exhibits. The exhibition contains, besides genre and landscape paintings, decorative art where the subjects are taken principally from Norwegian saga and song.

The whole range of Munthe's work is shown here. His pictures often represent towering and broken mountain-ranges and swift streams that tumble headlong down into the valley between steep rocks. There is neither striving after originality nor anything that stiffens into mannerism or extravagant gesture in his grasp of the vast range from mountain summit to spring in the valley—a springtide as soft and mild in 1924 as in 1879, when Gerhard Munthe held his first exhibition.

Questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to his attitude toward all the isms of modern art, Gerhard Munthe declared: "I do not understand all this. I cannot concern myself with aspirations and points of view with which I have nothing in common. Besides, what is the good of trying to follow art along its latest lines? New ones are constantly appearing. I had a young friend who studied in Paris and learned the very newest art. But on his way home, he heard by radio that a still newer line had been struck. I advised him, therefore, to go back to Paris at once. For myself, I believe that true art is always the same, however much ideas on art may fluctuate."

A Worker's Motto

As a motto to his fine catalogue he has taken: "If time flies from you—let it fly! Every man has his time. He must not try to run ahead, for then he will find himself creeping out of his own good skin."

Gerhard Munthe was born in 1849 in Elyerum, Norway, and is descended from an ancient and noble family in Flanders. During his studies in Düsseldorf and Munich he came into close contact with the movement of his time. He has lived chiefly in his native country, in homely spots under overhanging mountains. There he has painted glimpses of the snowy hilltops shining between gray huts, fruit trees and sparkling rivulets, without allowing art news by radio or in any other way to disturb him.

His pictures have an individual touch, he has always something to tell though he never obtrudes himself on his spectator. The simple greatness of a landscape with mountain and rough forest country towering above a gray cottage, and a road high up on the slope over the valley, he entitles "Old Cotter's Wife." We then perceive a tiny, lonely old woman sitting at the roadside with a jug in her hand. Yet we feel that the picture would be incomplete without her. It is she who beholds all this during a moment's rest, and all the drudgery, weariness and sordid trivialities of her life are gathered together in that view and become—as a whole—something great and reliable.

Munthe often expresses in color a harmony which seems to animate even the deepest shadows in such a landscape. His genre pictures leave the same impression of sensibility and intelligence, many are so brilliant in color that they seem as much like jewels as the stern, relentless glacier in full sun. But nowhere is color used merely for the sake of color, its tone is always full of true sentiment. It is in these pictures of jubilant color, where his style is more restrained, that we find the source of the decorative side of his art.

Themes From Many Lands

It is not only the northern element that plays a part in Munthe's decorative art. He builds up as much and perhaps more on old Egyptian and Oriental art. Some splendid specimens of this kind are to be seen at the exhibition. But twenty years have elapsed since the inception of these decorative creations. At that time they stood supreme. Decorative art in general, however, has now grown strong in many ways, even under the influence of so-called new art—which of late, at least in Sweden, has been modified and mellowed.

Against the background of modern art exhibitions of later years, Munthe's examples of decorative art are not—in spite of his masterly composition—of so high a rank, so individual and independent of the changes of time, as his other pictures. In some of his larger works he pays too much attention to "Kleinkunst" with regard to decorative style. This may often be justified as, for instance, when decorative painting—as is the case with some of Gerhard Munthe's compositions—is assisted with a few hundred semiprecious stones of all hues, fixed among patches of color to strengthen the impression. But it has more often the effect of mosaic, and details become important at the cost of the whole. It is often as though a Samson had slipped in among the pillars and that the structure was endangered. Here the great master has sometimes been induced to "creep out of his own good skin."

Oscar Brazda's Paintings Exhibited in Florence

FLORENCE, Italy (Special Correspondence)—At the Biennial Exhibition at Rome a room is given up to the work of a Czech painter, Oscar Brazda. This room is perhaps the one most discussed and the most often revisited because of the brilliant talent of the artist who has filled it with his canvases. His work can be divided into two groups, portraits and decorative paintings.

These two groups correspond very clearly to the different sides of his activity. Inclined from his origin (he was born at Pardubice in Bohemia) to render objective truth in a realistic manner, from his long sojourn in Italy, where he has lived since 1912, he has been led to appreciate, and to absorb, a truly decorative impulse. These two tendencies alternate in his art growing, however, always closer to each other; when they at last meet will be the moment when Brazda will have entirely conquered his own definite personality.

But he is already, in every way, a most accomplished artist, with a bold broad manner of spreading his paint onto the canvas that is as sure as it is successful. His design is always original. He is original, too, in the choice of his gay, substantial color. He shows in his portraits a power of insight which proves his gift of observation, and in this branch of his art he is more than likely to become famous the world over. What is most striking in his decorative canvases is the richness of his motives and the solidity of the volumes which fill the spaces.

He has, like many other young artits, passed through a phase of feeling the influence of the post-impressionists; but in his work, at present, there is but little to recall this passing phase. Rather does it show how much he owes to his admiration for the past great masters of the country in which he has made his home.

Kay Nielsen's Designs at Leicester Galleries, London

LONDON, March 14—At the Leicester Galleries Mr. Kay Nielsen is showing a series of amazing designs illustrating Hans Andersen, largely based upon a minute, delicate technique of Persian and Indian character. These things yet breathe an entirely personal point of view of great distinction. Not only has Mr. Nielsen an astonishing wealth of detail and ingenuity of design at his command but he also proves that variety of composition is almost endless with him. Indeed, I have never seen such a number of individual compositions coming from one man. As a rule a painter repents himself in this matter of composition.

There is a series of paintings in tempera, using more or less a Persian formula, on which is exercised a technique of great charm. But so complicated, intricate and Oriental are these compositions that thought is slow to grasp the real beauty of the technical achievement. It often happens in this kind of painting that it lacks spontaneity and architectonic qualities. This cannot be said of Mr. Nielsen's work, which is not so much of the charming frailty of lace and embroidery as of poetry and fantasy frozen, as it were, into concrete form.

S. K. N.

Paul Gauguin

FEW artists of the nineteenth century, and for that matter of all time, have had a more curious and romantic history than Paul Gauguin. He was the descendant of a Peruvian prince, and his parents were Creole and French. Paul Gauguin's appearance alone sufficed to make him an outstanding figure from his early youth. He was almost a giant and had an aquiline nose, which is remembered to this day in Brittany, Paris, Stockholm, Rio de Janeiro and the Marquesas Islands. He had a love of the sea and became a sailor. This was his first profession, but he gave it up after the Franco-German war.

When he left the navy he entered the world of finance and became a clerk in a stockbroker's office in Paris. Before long his remarkably shrewd mentality gained a partnership for him and he was earning a comfortable income. He worked at the Bourse all week and beguiled his Sundays with a little painting. He spent a good deal of his leisure either in the Louvre or with the group of young painters who were working under the influence of Camille Pissarro, familiarly known as the Père Pissarro. By this time Gauguin had also become married and was the father of a growing family. To everybody's great surprise he announced one day that he was sick of making money and that he proposed to paint. His wife had to accept the prospect not merely of a reduced income but of no income at all. In point of fact she was compelled to return to her native town of Stockholm with her children.

Gauguin starved but he continued to paint. He studied under Pissarro for some time, and later went to Pont Aven with a number of young painters who later hailed him as their master. Gauguin was not an easy person to get on with and disliked the artificiality of western civilization more and more as time went on. He was beginning to sell a few pictures, and having made a very modest arrangement for the sale of his output, he obtained a passage to Tahiti. There he lived as a native among the natives. He built his own house with his own hands, he decorated much of it with wooden figures of his own carving, he became his own gardener and his own cook. When no money came from Europe, he was once reduced to bill-sticking for the French authorities, and on another occasion he was driven to writing, illustrating, printing and selling a local newspaper. In collaboration with his American friend, Charles Maurice, a painter and critic who lived in France, he wrote a book called "Noa Noa" which has since become famous.

Gauguin was a restless creature and resolved to return to France. He landed in Marseilles with a few francs and having spent some time in Paris, he straightened out his affairs. After a stay in Pont Aven, Vincent van Gogh prevailed upon him to join him in Arles where they shared the famous yellow house. His relations with van Gogh came to an unhappy ending, and Gauguin, disgusted more than ever, returned to the Pacific islands for the last time. In the course of this final visit, he painted his best pictures, which differ in almost every respect from those of his contemporaries. He painted as it were frescoes on canvas. His pictures by virtue not only of the design but also of the coloring give a flat and highly decorative effect.

He has with some justice been called the last of the Primitives, and his aims in painting are summed up perhaps better by what he once wrote himself to his best friend, Daniel de Monfreid, concerning a picture entitled "Nevermore." He wrote: "I simply wished to suggest with the simple nude a certain barbaric luxury of ancient times. Voluntarily it is bathed in sad and somber colors. Neither silk nor velvet nor cambric nor gold forms this luxury, but only the medium, made rich by the touch of the artist . . . it is the imagination alone which, with its fantasy has given richness to the abode."

Gauguin was not a modest man, but on the whole the judgment he has expressed about his own work has been supported by a generation of able critics. His design was based upon the conception that pictorial art should be essentially decorative, and his color, though powerful, was restrained and controlled in the extreme, with the result that he achieved the "barbaric luxury" which he spoke of. Modern art historians ascribe to him the theory now known as expressionism, or if they do not attribute to him the first enunciation of the theory they believe at any rate that its practice and theory are the direct outcome of his work. Whether they are right or wrong is not a serious matter, but the very controversy which has arisen on this point shows how siginificant this strange man and his work are for the generation in which he lived and the art which succeeded him.

J. HOLROYD-REECE.

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REACTIONARY TENDENCY IN STOCK MARKET

Professional Short Selling Is in Evidence—Few Strong Spots Noted

Stock prices developed a reactionary tone at the opening of today's New York stock market on a resumption of short selling by professional interests.

Selling orders were well distributed, most of the standard industrials and specialties yielding fractionally. Rails offered more stubborn resistance to pressure.

Early losses were extended as selling pressure increased and buying support was withheld, except at concessions from last week's closing levels.

Pan American issues dropped about a point each on the cutting of the quarterly dividend from $2 to $1.

New 1924 lows were established by Crucible Steel, Kelly-Springfield and Stewart-Warner, off 1 to 2 points. Republic Steel and DuPont also were heavy. A few issues moved against the current trend, notably General Electric, National Lead and Mallinson Silk, all up a point or more.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular.

Bears Renew Attack

Influenced by the decision of the House Ways and Means Committee to report a $2,000,000,000 bonus bill and the reduction in the Pan-American dividends, bear traders launched a series of attacks against the general list, the volume of trading during the morning being the largest for weeks.

Selling pressure was particularly effective against the oils, motors and rubbers. Fisher Body and Stewart Warner Speedometer each broke 5 points; Tidewater Oil 4½, and U. S. Realty, South Porto Rican Sugar and Houston Oil sold 2 or more points below Saturday's closing figure.

Rails held firm with a few issues such as New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, which advanced 2½ to 107⅝, Erie First Preferred, up 1½, and Lehigh Valley and Chesapeake & Ohio each up 1, showing independent strength.

Money continued easy, call funds renewing at 4 per cent.

Isolated points of strength cropped out in the early afternoon, National Lead rising 4⅜ and Wilson & Co. preferred 3 points, but the general market was under the spell of the increasing liquidation in the motor and accessory shares. More than a score of stocks made minimum prices for the year, including Studebaker, which sold at 98⅝.

Bonds Irregular

Liberty Bonds profited by a turn of funds into tax exempt securities, resulting from the fear that the bonus measure would limit tax reduction. An enlarged demand sent all issues higher, with large blocks of 3rd and 4th 4¼s changing hands.

Prices of domestic bonds moved irregularly, with trading featured by heavy liquidation Kelly-Springfield 8s. Moving in sympathy with a decline of common and preferred stock, the bonds fell 2¾ points to 95¼, a new low price for the year. Selling was based on uneasiness over maintenance of the company's 8 per cent preferred dividend.

Wilson & Co. issues made further recovery, and Seaboard 6s mounted more than a point to a new high level for the year at 79½.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	4½%	4%
Outside com'cial paper	4¾@5	4¾@5
Year money	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Customers' com'l loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Individual cus. col. loans	5 @5½	5 @5½

	Today	Last prev.
Bar silver in New York	63⅝c	63⅝c
Bar silver in London	33⅞d	33⅞d
Bar gold in London	96s 3d	96s 2d
Mexican dollars	48⅝c	48c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	3⅜	3⅛

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$73,000,000	$596,000,000
Year ago today	58,000,000	
Balances	36,000,000	107,000,000
Year ago today	30,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	35,862,378	101,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4¼@4⅛%
30@60 days	4¼@4⅛
Under 30 days	4⅛@4
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4¼@4⅛
30@60 days	4¼@4⅛
Under 30 days	4⅛@4⅛
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4⅜@4¼
30@60 days	4⅜@4¼
Under 30 days	4⅜@4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	5	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	10	Paris	6
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	9	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5½	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Calcutta	9	Tokyo	8
Christiania	7	Vienna	9
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.28⅛	$4.28⅝	$4.8648
Cables	4.28⅛	4.28⅞	4.8648
French francs	.0491	.0476½	.193
Belgian francs	.0394	.0390	.193
Swiss francs	.1729½	.1731	.193
Lire	.0426¼	.0426½	.193
Holland	.3705	.3701	.402
Sweden	.2637	.2633	.268
Norway	.1352	.1353	.268
Denmark	.1541	.1546	.268
Spain	.1271	.1266	.193
Portugal	.0320	.0320	1.08
Greece	.0166	.0162	.193
†Austria	.014¼	.014¼	.2026
Argentina	.3362½	.3375	.4245
Brazil	.1145	.1105	.3244
*Poland	.0012	.0011½	.238
†Hungary	.015	.015	.203
Jugoslavia	.0123½	.0123½	.193
Finland	.0253	.0252½	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0289½	.0288⅝	.2026
Rumania	.0053¾	.0053¼	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7037½	.6950	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5050	.5050	.78
Bombay	.2987¼	.2987½	.4866
Yokohama	.4212½	.4200	.4984
Uruguay	.7633	.7650	1.0342
Chile	.0975	.1010	.365
Peru	4.04	4.05	4.8665

†Per thousand. *Per million.

GIMBEL BROTHERS' YEAR

Gimbel Brothers, Inc., and subsidiaries, including Saks & Co., for the year ended Jan. 31, 1924, show net of $7,378,646, after expenses and federal taxes, equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $10.27 a share on 600,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $5,043,605, or $7.99 a share on 500,000 shares outstanding in 1922-23.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar.17	Last Mar.15
Air Reduc	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	77¼
Ajax Rub	7⅝	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
Alaska Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
AA Cables	98	98	98	98	..
Allied C & D	67⅞	67½	67⅜	67½	67⅞
Allis-Chal	45½	45⅝	45	45½	45¾
Am Ag Chem	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
Am Ag Ch pf	32¼	32½	32	32	..
Am Beet Sug	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40¼	..
Am Bosch	32¾	33¾	31¾	31¾	33¾
Am Brake	79	79	79	79	79
Am Can	115	115⅜	114¼	114¼	115
Am Hide pf	55½	55½	54	54	56¼
Am Ice	91	91	91	91	..
Am Ice pf	83	83	83	83	..
Am Int Corp	22	22	20	20¼	22½
Am Loco	73⅜	73⅜	73	73	73⅝
Am Metals	43¼	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	..
Am Radiator	100	101⅛	100	101⅛	..
Am S Razor	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
Am Ship	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
Am Smelting	61⅞	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞	62¼
Am Smelt pf	99	99	99	99	..
Am Steel	38	38	38	38	38⅜
Am Steel pf	104	104	104	104	..
Am Sugar	53⅜	53⅛	52½	52½	53⅜
Am T & T	129¼	129¼	128⅞	129	129¼
Am W Works	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	40⅞
Am W W 6%	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
Am Woolen	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	..
Am Wool pf	101	101	101	101	101
Am Zinc pf	30	30	30	30	30
Am & F P wi	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Am & F wi pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Anaconda	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	34
Armour pf	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
Arnold Const	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	..
Asso Dry G	96⅜	97	94¼	94⅝	..
Asso Oil	31⅜	31⅜	31	31	..
Atchison	99⅜	99⅜	99	99	..
Atchison pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
Atl Birm & A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
Atl Coast L	115	115	115	115	115
Atl Fruit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Atl G&WI	16¾	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	..
Baldwin	122¼	122⅜	121⅛	121⅛	..
Balt & Ohio	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	55⅞	..
Balt & O pf	58⅛	58½	58⅛	58⅛	..
Barnsdall A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
Barnsdall B	13¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Beth Steel	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	56
Beth St 7%	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Booth Fish	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Br Edison	111	111	110¾	110¾	..
Br Man Tr	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	15¾
Br Man pf	56½	56½	55½	55½	56
Brown Shoe	44	44	44	44	44
Burns Br B	22½	23	22½	23	..
Butte & Sup	17	17	17	17	17¼
Caddo Oil	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	3
Cal Packing	84	84	84	84	..
Cal Pet	24⅜	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24½
Can Pac	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	..
Carson Hill	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
Case pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50
Cen Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
Cen Leath pf	33⅜	34½	..	33½	33⅝
Century Rib	28	28	28	28	..
Cerro de P	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	46⅛
Chandler M	57	57	55	56	56⅞
Ches & Ohio	75¼	76½	75¼	75¾	75¼
Chi & Alton	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
Chi & Alt pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Chi & E Ill	25	25	25	25	..
Chi & E Ill pf	46	46	44	44	47
Chi Grt West	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
Chi M & St P	15	15	15	15	15
Chi M&S P pf	25⅛	25⅛	24½	24½	25
Chi & N W	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
Chi & NW pf	101	101	101	101	..
Chi Pneu	83	83	83	83	84
Cluett Pea	71½	71½	71	71	71¾
Colo F & I	32½	33	31¾	32¼	32¾
Colo South	30	30	30	30	29⅝
Col Carbon	51	51	48½	49	50¼
Col Gas	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	..
Com Sol A	59	59	59	59	58½
Com Sol B	49	49	49	49	48½
Congoleum	63¼	63¼	62	62½	..
Con Gas	62	62	61½	61½	62
Con Textile	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
Cont Can	49⅜	49⅜	49¼	49¼	49½
Cont Motors	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7½
Corn Prod	178	178	176½	176½	178¼
Corn Prod n	35⅜	35⅜	35	35	35⅜
Cosden Co	35¼	35¼	33½	34	35⅝
Cosden pf	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	..
Crucible	61	64½	59⅞	60¼	61½
Crucible pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..
Cuba Cane	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Cuba Cane pf	67½	67½	67⅜	67⅜	67½
Cuban Am S	36	36¼	35½	35⅜	36½
Cub Dam S	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	..
Cuyamel Fru	69	69	69	69	70⅛
Dan Boone	31⅛	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	31⅛
Davison Ch	51	51⅛	50½	51⅛	..
Del Lac & W	116	116	115½	115¼	116⅝
Del & Hud	108½	108½	108½	108½	..
Det Edison	115	115	115	115	108¼
Dome Mines	18	18	18	18	18⅛
Dupont	132	132¼	130¼	130¼	134⅝
East Kodak	110	110	110	110	110¼
Eaton Axle	21¼	21⅜	21¼	20⅞	21⅛
Elec Battery	60⅛	62	59½	59⅞	..
Emer-Brant pf	9	9	9	9	9
*End Johnson	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	62½
Erie	25	26¼	25	25¾	25¼
Erie 1 pf	32⅝	33⅜	32¼	32⅜	31⅜
Erie 2 pf	28⅜	29⅜	28¼	28⅜	..
Famous Play	66	66	66	66	66¼
Fer M&Smelt	11	11	11	11	..
Fed M&S pf	45	46¼	45	46¼	..
Fidelity Ins	118	118	118	118	118
Fifth Ave B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
Fisher Body	210	210	210	210	210
Fisk Rubber	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
Fisk Rub pf	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
Fleischmann	48⅛	48⅛	48	48	48⅜
Foundation	74½	74½	74	74	75
Freeport Tex	10⅞	11⅛	10½	10½	10¼
Gen Asphalt	40⅜	41¼	39½	39⅞	41⅛
Gen Refrac	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
Gen Elec	221	224	220	221⅞	220½
Gen Elec-Spl	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	..
Gen Elec 6%	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	..
Gen Motor	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅝
Gen Mot pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	83
Gen Mot 7%	99½	100½	99½	100½	100
Gimbel Bros	50	50	49⅜	49⅜	..
Gimbel Br pf	101	101½	101	101½	..
Goldwyn Pict	13⅝	14⅛	13⅛	14	13⅛
Goodrich	21	21	21	21	21
Goodyear pf	45½	45½	45¼	45½	..
Gray & Davis	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	..
Grt Nor pf	56	56	55½	55½	56½
Greene-Can	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
Grt West S	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	92⅞
Gulf Steel	80	80	79¼	79¼	80¼
Hanna pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	93¼
Hartman	39⅞	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Hayes Wheel	43	43	41	41½	43⅞
Homestake	50	50	49⅞	49⅞	..
Houston Oil	69	69	68	68	..
Hudson Mot	28⅜	28⅜	27½	28	28½
Hupp Motor	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
Ill Central	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
Ill Cen pf A	104	104	104	104	104⅜
Indiahoma	1	1	1	1	1
Indian Mot	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
Ind Oil & Gas	7½	7½	7	7	7¼
Inq Rand	173½	173½	173½	173½	..
Inland St pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
Inspiration	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	14⅜	..
Interboro RT	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21	21
Inter Agri	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
Int Business	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93¼	..
Int Cement	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42¼	42⅜
Int Comb	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞	24½
Int Gt Nor	26	26	26	26	..
Int Harv	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	..
Int M Mar pf	30	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	30⅜
Int Nickel	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅞
Int Paper	38	38	38	38	..
Int Shoe pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	..
Int Paper pf	64⅜	65	64⅜	65	64
Int Tel & Tel	69¼	69¼	69	69	69¼
Invincible	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜
Iron Product	46	46	46	46	..
Kan City So	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
Kayser	26¼	26¼	25¼	24¼	26¼
Kelly Spring	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17	17⅞
Kelly Spr 6%	..	60	60	60	65
Kelly Spr 8%	..	55	54	54	55
Kennecott	36	36	35⅜	35⅜	36
Keystone T	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
Kinney	60⅜	60⅜	60	60	60⅞
Laclede Gas	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	..
Lee Rubber	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
Lehigh Val	68½	69	68	68½	68
Lehigh V rts	29⅜	29⅞	29⅛	29⅜	29⅜
Lima Loco	65½	65½	65	65	62½
Loews Inc	16⅛	16⅛	16½	16½	..
Loose-W Bis	56	56	56	56	..
Loft Inc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
Ludlum Stl	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Mack Truck	86⅛	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	86⅛
Mackay pf	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	..
Magna Cop	35½	35½	35	35	35½
Mallinson	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	20
Mallinson pf	86	86	86	86	..
Man Elv gtd	55	55	55	55	55
Man Elv mg	38	38	38	38	37½
Maracaibo	30⅜	30⅜	29½	29½	..
Mar St R ppf	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	44
Marland Oil	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	37¼
Mart-Parry	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Math Alkali	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
Maxwl A	50⅜	50⅜	48	48¾	50
Maxwl B	14	14	13½	13⅞	..
May Dept St	91⅛	91⅛	91	91	92⅝
McIntyre	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
Mex Seabrd	18⅜	18⅜	16	16⅜	19
Mex Seab ctf	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	18
Miami Cop	22	22	22	22	22⅛
Mid Sts O	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
Min & StL	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
Min & SSM	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
Mo K & T	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Mo K & T pf	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	32⅝
Mo Pacific	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	12⅝
Mo Pac pf	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	38
Mont Ward	26	26	25⅜	25⅜	25¼
Moon Motor	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24½
Mother Lode	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Mullins Body	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
Munsing	35	35	35	35	35
Nash Motor	108	108	106½	106½	108
Nat Acme	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
Na Dairy Pr	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	34½
Nat Dept Sto	40¼	40¼	40	40	40½
Nat Dept pf	95	94	94	94	..
Nat Enamel	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	..
Nat Lead	141⅝	145½	140½	145½	..
Nat Lead pf	114	114	114	114	..
NatRyMx1pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
NatRyMx2pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
Na Supply	67	67⅛	67	67⅛	..
Na Sup pf	87	87	87	87	..
Nevada Cons	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
New Or Tex	105½	108	105½	108¼	105½
NY Air Br	40½	40⅝	40½	40½	40⅝
NY Central	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	101
NY Cen R rts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
NY C&StL	75	75½	75	75½	74
NY NH & H	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
NY Ont & W	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
Norf & West	121	121⅛	120	120⅛	121
Nor Am	22¾	22¾	22	22	22⅝
Nor Pac	50	50⅛	50	50⅛	50⅝
Ohio B & B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
Okla Fuel	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
Otis Elev	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	157
Otis Steel	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11⅛
Otis Steel pf	71	71	70⅜	70⅜	..
Owens Bottle	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
Pac Gas & E	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94
Pac Coast	26	26	26	26	..
Pac Oil	51⅛	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	51⅝
Packard Mot	11	11	10⅞	11	11
Pan-Am Pet	47	48⅜	46⅜	47	48½
Pan Am B	45⅜	47	45	46⅜	46
Parish & B	15	15	15	15	..
Penn C & C	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
Penn RR	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
Penn Seabd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
Peoples Gas	95	95	92⅜	92⅜	95
Pere Marq	41½	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	41¼
Phil Co	45	45	45	45	..
Phila Read	38⅛	38⅛	37½	37½	38½
Phillips J	52	52	52	52	52
Phillips Pet	40	40	39¼	39½	40⅜
Phoenix H pf	26	26	26	26	..
Pierce-Arrow	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
Pierce-A pf	25⅛	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	25⅛
Pierce Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Pierce Oil pf	27	27	27	27	28⅜
Pitts Coal	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Pitts Coal pf	99	99	99	99	99
Pitts Steel pf	97	97	97	97	..
Pitts-Util pf	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
Pitts & W Va	42⅜	43⅛	42⅜	43⅛	42⅞
Pressed Steel	54	54	54	54	..
Prod & Ref	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	34½
Pub Serv	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
Punta Sugar	66⅝	66⅝	64⅝	64⅝	66⅛
Pure Oil	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	24
Ry Steel Spr*	111	111	111	111	113½
Ray Copper	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
Reading	55¼	55⅝	55½	55⅝	56
Reading Rys	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
Rem T I pf	93	93	93	93	92
Repub Stl	55¼	55¼	53½	53⅝	55½
Repub Stl pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Reynolds Spr	17	17	17	17	17⅜
Royal Dutch	52	52¼	52	52⅛	53⅜
St. Joseph	25⅜	26	25⅜	26	26⅜
St L & S F	23⅜	24⅛	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞
S L & S F pf	47½	47½	46⅞	47⅛	47
St L So W	39⅜	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	39½
Sta Oil Cal	61⅛	61⅜	61	61	62
Sta Oil NJ	37⅛	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	37⅜
Sta Oil NJ pf	117	117	117	117	116⅝
Stew-Warner	85½	85½	81	81⅛	86
Stromberg	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	76
Studebaker	100⅜	100⅜	98⅝	99⅛	100⅞
Sub Boat	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Super Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Tenn Cop	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
TexCo	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	42
Tex Gulf Sul	60⅜	61⅛	60⅜	61⅛	61
Tex & Pac	27	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	27⅞
Tex Pac Coal	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	11
Tidewater Oil	132	132	132	132	132
Timken	38½	38½	37⅞	37⅞	38⅞
Trans Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	4¼
Trans Rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Un Pacific	128½	128½	128⅛	128⅛	129⅜
Un Pac pf	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Un Tk Car	99½	99½	99⅛	99⅛	99½
Uni Alloy Stl	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34
Uni Fruit	194⅜	194⅜	194⅜	194⅜	194⅜
Uni Ry Inv	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
Uni Ry In pf	30	30	30	30	30
US Steel	102½	102½	102¼	102⅜	102⅝
US Steel pf	119	119	119	119	119
Utah Copper	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67
Utah Secur	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	24⅜
Va-Car Ch pf	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8
Va Ry & Pw	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
Vanadium	30½	30½	29	29	30⅜
Van Raalte	23	24	23	24	..
Wabash	16	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16
Vivaudou	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	..
Wabash	16	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16
Wabash pf A	46⅞	46⅞	46	46	46⅞
Wabash pf B	32	32	32	32	31⅜
Waldorf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
Weber & Hell	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19⅜
West Md	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
WeWst Md 2 pf	17¼	17¼	17	17	17⅜

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
Mar.	29.40	29.40	29.29	29.29	29.95
May	29.65	29.70	29.05	29.17	29.25
July	28.85	28.97	28.40	28.48	28.58
Oct.	26.10	26.17	25.17	25.80	25.58
Dec.	25.70	25.76	25.48	25.48	25.46
Jan.	25.25	25.40	25.10	25.10	25.13

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	17.25	17.42	17.25	17.42	17.13
Mar.	17.41	17.51	17.39	17.51	17.22
July	16.94	19.03	18.94	18.99	16.76
Oct.	15.20	15.27	15.15	15.19	14.05
Dec.	15.90	15.90	15.76	15.76	14.64
Jan.	15.70	15.75	15.62	15.66	14.56

Spots 17.31, up 27. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 8000 bales.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Bagdad Silver	.09	.09	.09
B Mont Corp	.11	.11	.11
Crystal Copper	.74	.74	.74
Denbigh	.03	.03	.03
Eureka	.10	.09½	.09½
Erupcion	.02	.02	.02
Eastern Smelting	.09½	.09½	.09½
Gadsden Copper	.35	.35	.35
Jerome Verde Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Paymaster	.29	.29	.29
Sherburne	15¼	1⅛	15
S O of Ind	.60⅜	.60⅜	.60⅜
Texana Oil	.03	.03	.03
United Verde Ext	25	25	25
Verde Cent Copper	4½	4½	4½
Verde Mines	.29	.29	.29

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT				
May	1.05⅝	1.06⅝	1.05¼	1.06⅝
July	1.07⅜	1.07⅝	1.06¼	1.07¼
Sept.	1.08⅛	1.08⅛	1.07⅜	1.08
CORN				
May	.78⅜	.78⅜	.77⅝	.78⅜
July	.79½	.79⅞	.78⅝	.79⅞
Sept.	.80⅜	.80⅜	.79¼	.80¼
OATS				
May	.46⅜	.47⅜	.46¼	.47¼
July	.44⅞	.45⅞	.44⅜	.45⅞b
Sept.	.42	.42⅜	.42	.42⅜
LARD				
Mar.	10.87	11.87	11.85	11.87b
May	11.07	11.07	11.95	11.07
July	11.30	11.30	11.25	11.30

bBid

WARREN BROTHERS PROFITS

The 1923 report to be presented to shareholders of Warren Brothers Company at the annual meeting Tuesday will show net profits before taxes of approximately $724,000, equal after dividends on the two issues of preferred stock to $10.76 a share on the 52,334 shares of common. In 1922 the company earned net before taxes of $691,920.

GENERAL MOTOR SALES

Sales of GMC trucks by General Motors Truck Company in the first two months this year substantially exceeded shipments in any previous corresponding period, according to officials. Demand has been made at a rate with which the company has not been able to keep up, with the result that unfilled orders now on hand are larger than any previous March in the company's history.

LOCOMOTIVE SITUATION

The railroads on Feb. 15 had 11,783 locomotives in need of repair, 18.3 per cent of the ownership, according to reports filed with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 992 over the number reported on Feb. 1, at which time there were 10,791 or 16.8 per cent.

FOREIGN STEEL COMPETITION

Several thousand tons of foreign steel were sold in Boston during the last 10 days, consisting of bars, commercial steel and tank plates. The tank plates went at 2 cents a pound, duty paid at the dock. Offerings of foreign steel, however, are not large enough to cause any effect on the market for the domestic products.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
300	Am Cot Fab pf	97	97	97
100	Am Gas & El new	56	56	56
250	Am Lt & Tr	135	133½	133½
100	Am Multi Co	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
100	Am Thread pf	4	4	4
20	Bordens Con Milk	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
100	Bklyn City R R	12	12	12
200	Centrif C I Pipe	29¼	29	29
100	Childs Co new	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
70	Col Power	34	33	33
400	Com Invest Trust	34½	34½	34½
25	DelL & W Coal	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
13700	Dubilier C & R	32⅜	29½	31
100	Dunhill Intl	25¼	25¼	25¼
900	Durant Mot	24⅛	24	24
20	Ford Mot Canada	478	477½	477½
30	Gillette Saf Raz	274½	274	274
400	Glen Alden Coal	86⅞	86⅞	86½
100	Goodyear Tire	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Hud Co pf	20	19⅞	20
100	Hud & Man	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Kresge Dept Strs	52⅞	52	52
100	Landover Holding	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
225	Lehigh Coal Sales	80	79⅞	79⅞
100	Lehigh Pow Sec	48	48	48
100	Leh Val Coal Co wi	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
100	Mesabi Iron	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Midvale Steel of Del	25	24⅞	24⅞
25	N J Zinc	148⅛	148⅛	148⅛
25	NY Tel pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
100	Paige Detroit Mot	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Pyrene Mfg	12	12	12
800	Radio Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1400	do pf	4⅛	4	4⅛
300	Sil Gel Prod ctf wi	27	26⅞	26⅞
200	Swift Intl	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
100	Tenn El Pow	29	29	29
100	United Bakeries	48	48	48
100	United Prof Shar	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	U S Distrib	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
100	Ward Bak Corp B	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Amal Leather pf	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
200	Doehler Die Cast wi	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
800	Grand Stores	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1400	Hazeltine Corp	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
200	Jordan Motor Car	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
25	Nat Power & Lt	86½	86½	86½
	STANDARD OILS			
100	Ang Am Oil	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
20	Borne Scrymser	246	245	245
40	Buckeye P L	70⅜	70½	70½
40	Cheseborough Mfg	407	405	407
10	Cumberland Pipe	133	133	133
10	Eureka P L	99½	99½	99½
20	Galena Sig Oil	62	62	62
1100	Humble Oil	42⅜	41½	41½
10	Ills P L	145	145	145
150	Imp Oil of Can	108	107⅞	107⅞
20	Indiana P L	95	94	94
3900	Internat Pet	19⅜	19	19
100	Nat Trans	22½	22½	22½
10	Northern P L	101	101	101
400	Ohio Oil	69⅜	69	69
200	Penn Mex Fuel	38½	38½	38½
940	Prairie Oil & Gas	242	237	238
140	Prairie P L	105½	104½	104½
50	South Penn Oil	159	159	159
3300	C O of Ind	61¼	60⅝	60⅞
600	S O of Kansas	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
1500	S O of Ken	111⅞	110½	111⅛
130	S O of Neb	242	238	242
600	S O of N Y	43	42⅞	42⅞
10	S O of Ohio	327	327	327
250	Swan & Finch	59½	57	57
2000	Vacuum Oil	63¼	62½	62½
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
100	Arkansas Nat Gas	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Carib Syndicate	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
70	Cities Service	149	147½	147½
100	Cit Serv "B" ctfs	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
300	Cit Serv pf	73	72⅞	72⅞
1000	Cit Serv Scrip	90	90	90
3800	Creole Syndicate	3	3	3
800	General Pet	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
100	Gilliland Oil ctfs	4	4	4
600	Gulf Oil	60	59⅝	60
700	Lago Pet	3	2⅞	2⅞
5100	Livingston Pet	60	60	60
700	Mountain Prod	18⅛	18	18⅛
2300	Mutual Oil ctfs	12	11⅞	11⅞
400	New Bradford	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6600	N M & Arig L Co	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜
400	Pennok Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
300	Red Banks Oil new	12	12	12
200	Royal Canadian	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Salt Creek	21⅞	21½	21⅞
100	Salt Creek Cons	8½	8⅛	8½
200	U S Cities Corp	22½	22	22
1000	Wilcox Oil	6½	6¼	6¼
	MINING			
900	Cresson Gold	4	4	4
1000	Goldfield Deep	4	4	4
200	Hecla Mining	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
400	Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1000	Sil Kg Div reorg	3	3	3
100	United Verde Ext	25½	25½	25½
	DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
5	Aluminum 7s '23	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	Am Gas & Elec 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Am Rolling Mills 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Anaconda Cop 6s	102	102	102
3	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
16	Asso Sim Hdwe 6½s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3	Atl G & W I 5s	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
6	Beth Stel 7ae '35	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Ch R I & Pac 5½s	99	99	99
5	Ch Un Sta B 5s wi	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	Cit Svc 7s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1	Con Gas Balt 7s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5	Con Textile 8s	86½	86	86
5	Cudahy Pack 5½s	87	87	87
5	Weere & Co 7½s	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Detroit City G 6s	101	101	101
4	Dunlap Tire & R 7s	93	93	93
3	Fed Sug 6s '33	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
100	Engineer G M	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Fisher By 6s 1926	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6	do 6s 1928	100	100	100
4	Gair, Robert 7s	98	98	98
2	Gal Sig Oil 7s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Gulf Oil 5s	95	95	95
3	IC CSL NO Jt 5s wi	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	Kennecott Cop 7s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	S O N Y 7s 1926	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6	S O N Y 6½s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6	Swift & Co 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1	Tidal Osage 7s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	United Oil Jrod 8s	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
5	Virginia Ry 5s	93½	93½	93½
5	Atl Fruit 8s	36	36	36
1	Superior	125	125	125
	FOREIGN BONDS			
2	Kg Netherlands 6s	92	92	92
5	Mexico Gov 6s ctfs	52	52	52
5	Russian 6½s ctf NC	15¼	15¼	15¼
5	Russian 5½s	14½	14½	14½

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

	Bid	Asked
Arkwright Mills	..	40
Barnard Mfg Co	..	95
Border City Mfg Co	105	..
Bourne Mills	140	..
Chace Mills	..	75
Chariton Mills	..	138
Cornell Mills	..	155
Davis Mills	..	105
Davol Mills	..	100
King Philip Mills	..	160
Laurel Lake Mills	..	40
Mechanics Mills	..	80
Merchants Mfg Co	..	125
Narragansett Mills	..	125
Osborn Mills	..	85
Parker Mills	..	32
Parker Mills pf	..	75
Pocasset Mfg Co	47	..
Richard Borden Mfg Co	..	118
Sagamore Mfg Co	..	285
Shove Mills	..	70
Stafford Mills	..	95
Stevens Mfg Co	100	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	90
Westamoe Mills	..	87
Fall River Electric Rights	1.25	1.50

FRENCH MILL FOR RHODE ISLAND

NORTH SMITHFIELD, R. I., March 17 (Special)—Simultaneously with the vote at the town meeting to exempt from taxation for 10 years the Amedee Prouvost Company of Roubaix, France, said to be one of the largest wool combing concerns in the world, a representative stated that work will start at once on a $1,000,000 plant here. The company holds options on 100 acres of land in what is known as Branch Village. Tentative plans for a plant are being prepared by the Lockwood-Green Company of Boston.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

Hudson & Manhattan for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports surplus of $1,356,355 after taxes and bond interest, including adjustment income bonds. After allowing for 5 per cent dividend on preferred, the balance was equal to $2.73 a share on $39,994,890 common, compared with $835,731, or $1.43, in 1922.

MOON MOTOR SALES RECORD

Moon Motor sales in 1923 established a new high record. Net sales amounted to $9,741,857. This was an increase of $2,864,698, or 41.6 per cent, as compared with the 1922 volume, and was not far from three times the 1921 showing.

OHIO BODY & BLOWER CO.

Ohio Body & Blower Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1923:

	1923	1922	1921
Sales	$3,206,232	$2,647,366	$1,531,468
Net loss	400,022	445,089	553,660

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	91⅞	91⅛
Adams-Express 4s '48	80¼	80
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	96¼	96
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	96⅛	95⅜
Amer Rep deb 6s '37	90⅛	90
Am Sugar 6s '37	101¼	101¼
Am Smelt & R 5s Ser A '47	93½	93⅛
Am Smelt & R 6s B '47	103⅝	103⅝
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	98⅛	98⅛
Am Tel&Tel cv 4½s '33	100	100
Am Tel & Tel 5½s '43	100	99¼
Am Tel & Tel 5s '46	97⅛	97⅛
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	122½	122½
Anaconda 6s '53	96	95½
Anaconda 7s '38	97⅛	97⅛
Armour 4½s '39	84⅝	84½
Armour Del 5½s '43	91	90⅝
Asso Oil Co 6s '35	97⅛	97⅛
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s '52	82	82
A T & S F gen 4s '95	86⅛	86⅛
A T & S F adj sta 4s '95	80	80
Atl Coast Line 4s '52	87⅛	87⅛
Atl Fruit ctl 7s '34	36⅛	36⅛
B & O cv 4½s '33	86⅜	86⅛
B & O ref 5s '95	86⅛	85⅞
B & O 6s '29	101⅛	101⅛
Barnsdall 8s '31	97⅛	97⅛
Baragua Sugar 7½s '37	102⅛	102
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	97⅛	97⅛
Beth Steel 5s '36	90	90
Beth Steel 1st 5s '26	99⅛	99⅛
Beth Steel 5½s '53	90⅜	90
Beth Steel 6s A '48	93⅛	93⅛
Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42	94⅜	94⅜
Bklyn Ed 5s Ser A '49	99⅞	99⅞
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser D '40	108⅝	108⅝
Bklyn-Man R T 6s '68	75⅛	75⅛
Bklyn Rap Tran ctf 7s '21 sta	100	100
Bklyn R T 7s '21	103⅛	103⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 st	86⅛	85⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	96⅜	95⅛
California Pet s f 6½s '33	56	56
Camaguey Sugar 7s '42	96⅛	96⅛
Canadian Gen El 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	111⅛	111⅛
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	80	79⅜
Caro Clinch & O 6s '52	97⅛	97⅛
Cent of Ga 6s '29	99⅛	99⅛
Cent of Ga cn 5s '45	95⅛	93⅜
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	93⅛	93
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	85⅜	85⅛
Cent Steel gold 8s '41	107⅛	107⅛
C & O 4½s '92	85⅛	85⅛
C & O 6½s '30	92⅛	90⅛
C & U cv 5s '46	93⅛	92⅛
Chi & Alton ref 3s '49	39	39
Chi & Alton 3½s '50	39⅛	39⅛
C B & Q 5s Ser A '71	97	97
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	76⅛	74⅛
Chic & Erie 1st 5s '82	92⅛	92⅛
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	52⅛	52
Chi Ind & L 5s '66	82⅛	82⅛
Chic & Nwst gm 4s st	80	80
Chi & Nwstn ref 5s	92½	92⅜
C M & Pug Sd 4s '49	53⅛	53⅛
C M & St P 4s '25	80⅛	79⅛
C M & St P debs 4s '34	53⅛	53⅛
C M & St P gm 4½s '89	79¼	79⅛
C M & St P ref 4½s 2014	52⅛	51⅛
C M & St P 6s (F & S div) '24	97⅛	97⅛
C R I & Pac ref 4s '34	76⅛	76⅛
C R I & Pac gen 4s '88	79⅛	79⅛
Chicago Railway 5s '27	77⅛	77⅛
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	99⅛	99⅛
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	114⅛	114⅛
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Cincinnati Gas 5½s '61	97⅛	97⅛
C C C & St L ref 6s A '29	102	101⅛
C C C & St L gen 4s '93	78⅛	78⅛
Cleve Un Term 5s '73	97⅛	97⅛
Col Industrial 5s '34	77⅛	77⅛
Col & South 1st 4s '29	93⅛	93⅛
Col & South 4½s '35	83⅛	83⅛
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	98⅛	98⅛
Colum Gas 5s sta '27	98⅛	98⅛
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	89⅛	89⅛
Con Coal of Md 5s '50	89	88⅛
Cumb Tel & Tel 5s '37	94⅛	94⅛
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	99	98⅛
Cuba Cane cv deb 7s '30	83½	83⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	108	108
Cuba R R 1st 5s '52	83⅛	83⅛
Denver Gas 5s '51	86	86
Detroit Ed 5s '40	97⅛	97⅛
Detroit Ed 6s '40	104⅛	104⅛
Detroit Un Rwys 4½s '32	88	88⅛
Dom I & St 5s '39	71	71
Du Pont 7½s '31	107⅛	107⅛
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	108	107⅛
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	91⅛	91
Erie cv 4s A '53	57⅛	57
Erie cv 4s B '53	57⅛	57
Erie cv 4s D '53	64⅛	63⅛
Erie gen lien 4s '96	55⅛	54⅛
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	95	94⅛
Erie 1st con 7s '30	103	103
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	103	103
Fonda Johnson & Glo 4½s '52	67	67
Framerican 7½s	88⅛	88⅛
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	102⅛	101⅛
Gen Refractories A 6s '52	99⅛	99⅛
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	98⅛	98⅛
Goodyear deb 8s '31	102⅛	102
Goodyear 1st 8s '41	116⅛	116⅛
Gray & Davis 7s '32	81	80
Grand Trunk deb 6s '36	103⅛	103⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	98⅛	97⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	108	107⅛
Hershey Choc 6s '42	102⅛	102⅛
Hock Val 1st 4½s '99	84⅛	84⅛
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	61⅛	61⅛
Hud & Man ref 5s '57	82⅛	81⅛
Hudson Co Gas 5s '29	95⅛	95
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	97⅛	97⅛
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	94⅛	93⅛
Ill Cent ref 4s '58	84⅛	84⅛
Ill Cent 4s '53	80⅛	80⅛
Ill Cent 5½s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Cent 6½s '36	100	100
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	50⅛	50⅛
Int & Gt Nor 6s '52	93	93
Int M Marine 1st clt 6s '41	81⅛	81
Int Paper 1st ser 5s A '47	83⅛	83⅛
Inter R T 1st ref 5s '66	63	63
Inter R T ref 5s sta	63⅛	62⅛
Inter R T 6s '32	64⅛	63⅛
Inter R T 7s '32	88⅛	87⅛
Iowa Central ref 4s '51	19⅛	19⅛
Kan C Pow & Lt 5s '52	90⅛	90⅛
Kan City Southern 5s '50	88	87⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82⅛	82⅛
Kayser J 7s '42	105⅛	105⅛
Kansas Gas 6s '52	96	96
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	96⅛	95⅛
Kinney & Co cv 7½s '36	102⅛	102⅛
Laclede Gas 1st 5s '49	92⅛	92⅛
Lake Shore & M S 4s '31	93⅛	93⅛
Lehigh Valley 10-yr coll 6s '28	102⅛	102⅛
L I No Shore 5s	94⅛	94⅛
Louis & Nash 4s '40	89⅛	89⅛
Louis & Nash 5s 2003	99⅛	99⅛
Louis & Nash 5½s 2003	104⅛	104⅛
Louis Gas & Elec 5s '52	88⅛	88⅛
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Man Railway cn 4s '90	59⅛	59⅛
Manila Elec Co 5s '53	83⅛	83⅛
Market St Ry con 5s '24	99⅛	99⅛
Midvale cv 5s '36	89⅛	89⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	82⅛	82⅛
Minn St P & S S M 6½s '31	102⅛	102⅛
Minn & St Louis 4s '49	21	20
Mo K & T 5s A '62	81⅛	81⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	55⅛	55⅛
Mo K & T 6s C '32	97⅛	97⅛
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	56⅛	55⅛
Mo Pac fd 5s A '65	79⅛	79⅛
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	94	93⅛
Montreal Tram 5s '41	88⅛	88⅛
Montana Power 5s '43	95⅛	95⅛
Morris & Co 4½s '39	80⅛	80⅛
Nat Acme 7½s '31	97⅛	97⅛
N O & N E 4½s '52	83	83
N O T & M Ter 4s '53	77⅛	77⅛
N O T & M 5s '35	91	91
N O T & M 6s '25	101⅛	101
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛
N Y Cent 3½s '97	74⅛	74⅛
N Y Cent 4½s 2013	86⅛	86⅛
N Y Cent cn 4s '98	80⅛	80⅛
N Y Cent 4s '42	87	87
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	96⅛	96⅛
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	106⅛	106⅛
N Y Cent L S 3½s '98	71	71
N Y Chi & StL 6s '31	101⅛	101
N Y Edison 6½s '41	110⅛	110⅛
N Y Gas 5s '48	98⅛	98⅛
NY NH & H 3½s '54	45⅛	45⅛
NY NH & H 4s '56	50	49⅛
N Y N H & H 6s '48	68⅛	68⅛
NY NH & H ext 7s '25	79⅛	79
N Y Ry ctf 5s '42	2⅛	2
N Y Rich Gas 6s A '52	95	94
N Y Tel 4½s '39	94	93⅛
N Y Tel 6s '41	105⅛	104⅛
Niagara Falls P 6s '50	104⅛	104⅛
Niag Lock & O P 5s '53	101⅛	101⅛
Norf So 5s '61	62	62
Norf & West 4s '96	87	87
Norf & West cv 6s '29	121	120¼
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	93¼	93¼
Nor Ohio T & L 6s '47	91¼	91¼
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	58⅜	58⅜
Nor Pacific 4s '97	81½	80⅜
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	99⅛	99⅛
Nor Pac 6s 2047	108¼	108¼
Nor States P 5s '41	90¼	90¼
Nor States Power 6s	102	102
North-W Bell 7s '41	107⅞	107⅞
Ohio Pub Service 7s '47	102¼	102
Ont Power N F 5s '43	95⅛	95⅛
Ore & Cal 5s '27	99⅛	99⅛
Ore S Line 4s '29	93⅛	93⅛
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	80⅛	80⅛
Oriental Dev 6s '53	88⅛	88⅛
Otis Steel 1st 7½s '47	94½	94½
Pac G & E 5s '42	92¼	92¼
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	101	100⅞
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	90⅜	90⅜
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	99⅛	99⅛
Penn R R 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Penn R R 7s '30	108	107⅞
Peoples Gas 5s '47	90	90
Pere Marq 5s A '56	93¼	93
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	102¼	102¼
Phil & Ra C & I 5s '73	93	92⅜
Philadelphia Co 5½s '38	91	90¾
Pillsbury Flour 6s '43	96⅜	96⅜
Prod & Refin 8s '31	109½	109¼
Pub Serv Elec P 6s	98⅜	98½
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	88	88
Punta Sugar 7s '37	120	117½
Reading 4s '97	89¼	89¼
Reading 4s ctfs	89¼	89¼
Reading 4½s '97	88⅛	88¼
Saks & Co 7s '42	103¼	103¼
San A & Ark Pass 4s '43	75	75
Seaboard A L 4s sta '50	64½	64½
Seaboard A L adj 5s '49	52	51⅜
Seaboard A L ref 4s '59	53	52⅜
Seaboard A L 6s A '45	79½	77½
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	101	100½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	83⅜	83⅜
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	86	85⅞
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	91⅝	91⅛
Sinclair Purchasg 5½s '25	98⅜	98⅛
So Pac fd 4s '55	86	85⅞
So Pac cv 4s '29	93½	93½
So Pac 5s '94	98	98
So P R Sugar 7s '41	103½	103
So Railway 4s '56	70¼	70⅛
So Railway 6½s '56	103½	103¼
So Railway 5s '94	97½	97
So Railway 6s	98⅜	98⅜
So West Bell Tel ref 5s '54	93¼	93¼
St L & S F adj 6s '55	76¼	76½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	64¼	64¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	68⅜	68⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	82½	82½
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	100	99⅞
St L & So W 5s '52	80⅞	80⅜
St L & So W cn 4s '32	81½	81½
St P Union Depot 5s '72	96½	96½
Standard G & E 5½s '33	98	98
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	103½	103½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96	95¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	95	95
Third Av adj 5s '60	45½	45
Toledo Edison 7s '41	108	107⅞
T St L & W 3½s '25	97½	97½
T St L & W 4s '50	77⅞	77⅞
Ulster & Delaware 5s '28	95½	95½
Union Elec Power 5s '33	95¼	95¼
Union Pac ref 4s 2008	83	83
Union Pac 4s '47	89½	89½
Union Pac 5s 2008 ctf	100⅜	100⅜
Union Pac 6s '28	102¼	102⅛
Union Tank C 7s '30	104	104
United Stores Realty 6s '42	100½	100¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	83¼	83⅜
U S Rubber 7½s '30	103½	103½
U S Smelting 6s '26	100½	100½
U S Steel 5s '63	102⅜	102⅜
Utica Gas 5s '57	92	92
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	67	66
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	33½	33½
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	33¼	33
Va Ry 5s '62	94	93½
Vertientes Sug 7s '42	95½	95½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	97⅜	97⅜
Warner Sugar 7s '39	96⅜	96⅜
Wash Water Power 5s '39	100	100
West Pac 1st 5s '46	84½	83⅝
W Penn Power 5s A '46	88⅜	88⅜
W Penn Power 5s E '63	88	88
W Penn Power 7s D '46	105⅝	105⅝
West Maryland 4s '52	61½	61⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	80½	80½
West Union 5s '38	98½	98½
West Union 6½s '50	110¼	110
Westinghouse 7s '31 wi	107⅜	107¼
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	63¼	63
Wilkesbarre & E 1st 5s	52⅜	52⅜
Willys Overland 6½s '33	98⅜	98
Wilson cv 6s '28	85½	84⅞
Wilson 1st 6s '41	94⅜	94
Wilson 7½s '31	91	90
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	96	95½

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s'47	78	78
Argentine 6s '45	89⅜	89⅜
Argentine 7s '27	101⅜	101⅛
Austrian Gov 7s '27	90½	89⅞
Belgium 6s '25	98⅜	98⅜
Belgium 7½s '45	101⅜	101
Belgium 8s '41	100	99⅞
Bolivia 8s '47	88	87⅜
Bordeaux 6s '34	77½	76⅜
Brazil C R R 7s '52	79⅜	78⅝
Brazil 7½s '52	97½	97½
Brazil 8s '41	93½	93
Canada 5s '26	100⅛	100⅛
Canada 5s '52	99⅜	99⅜
Canada 5s '29	101	100⅞
Canada 5s '31	99⅜	99⅜
Chile 7s '42	95	95
Chile 8s '41	104	104
Colombia 6½s '27	95⅜	95⅜
Copenhagen 5½s '44	88¼	88¼
Cuba 5s '04	96	96
Cuba 5½s	92¼	91⅞
Czechoslovakia 8s '51	95⅜	95⅜
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	88⅜	88⅜
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	93½	93⅜
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	93	93
Finland 6s '45	89¼	89
French Republic 7½s '41	94⅞	94⅜
French Republic 8s '45	98⅛	97⅞
Haiti 6s '52	90	89⅞
Holland Am L 6s'47	79⅜	79⅜
Hu Kuang 5s '51	43	43
Japanese 4s '31	78½	78⅜
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	97	97
Japanese 6½s '54	92⅜	92⅛
Lyons 6s'34	77⅜	76⅞
Marseilles 6s '34	77	76⅞
Mexico 4s '54	27½	27
Netherlands 6s '72	92	92
Norway 6s '52	92½	92¼
Norway 6s '43	93	92⅜
Norway 8s '40	112	111⅞
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	71½	71
Prague 7½s '52	85⅜	85⅛
Queensland 7s '41	105	105
Rio Janeiro 8s'47	91½	91½
Rio Janeiro 6s '46	94¼	94¼
Sao Paulo 8s '36	99	99
Serbs Croats & S 8s '62	75½	74⅞
Seine 7s '42	82⅜	82
Soissons 6s '36	78⅜	78⅛
Sweden 6s '39	102	102
Tokyo 5s '52	61	61
United Kingdom 5½s '37	100	99⅞
United Kingdom 5½s '29	107⅞	107⅞
Uruguay 8s '46	103½	103¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar.17	Mar.15
3½s 1927	98.29	99	98.29	99	98.29
1st 4¼s '47	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.4
2d 4¼s '42	99.3	99.6	99.2	99.6	99.3
3d 4¼s '28	99.31	100	99.31	100	99.31
4th 4¼s '38	99.6	99.10	99.5	99.9	99.4
US 4¼s '52	100.5	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.3

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

WESTERN ELECTRIC'S BIG GAIN

Western Electric Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net earnings of $8,919,513 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends, to $14.38 a share on 500,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $5,331,793, or $9.29 a share in 1922.

FRENCH LONDON CREDIT

LONDON, March 1—The £4,000,000 French credit here against gold was arranged through Lazard Freres Lloyd's, Barclays Bank and the Westminster National & Provincial Bank, each providing £1,000,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar.17	Last Mar.15
Am Sugar	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝	53⅜
Am Sugar pf	97	97	96¼	96¼	97
Am T & T	129	129¼	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞
Am Woolen	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	74¾
Am Wool pf	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	100½
Amoskeag	73	74	72	72	..
Anaconda	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	34
Arcadian	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
A G & W I	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	..
Bos Con Gas	105	105	105	105	..
*Bos El 2pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	100
*Bos Elev	76	76	75½	75½	77
Bos & Me	11	11	11	11	..
Bos & Me pf A	15	15	15	15	15¼
Bos & M pf B	21	21	21	21	22
Cal & Ariz	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	..
Cal & Hecla	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
Chile	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27¼
Commwth Pw	67	67	67	67	..
Connor J T	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	..
Cop Range	23½	23½	23½	23½	24
Davis Daly	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Dubilier	33	33	29½	31¼	33¼
Eastern S S	52½	52½	52	52½	52½
East S S pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
East S S 1 pf	91	91	90	90	..
E Mass Ry	20	20	20	20	20
Edison Elec	171⅝	171⅝	171½	171½	171½
Elder Mfg Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
Fisk 1 pf	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..
Gen Elec	223	223	223	223	222
Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	..
Gray & Davis	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	..
Greenfield	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
Hardy	25	25	25	25	..
Island Creek	99	99	98⅜	98⅜	..
Island Crk pf	94	94	94	94	..
Isle Royale	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
Mathieson	32½	32½	32½	32½	..
Mass Gas	77½	77½	77½	77½	78
Mass Gas pf	65¼	65½	65	65	65
Mergenthaler	157	157	157	157	158
Mex Invest	13½	13½	13	13	..
Nat Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
N E Tel	109	109¼	108¼	108¼	109
N E Tel rts	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
NY NH & H	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
North Butte	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
Pacific Mills	82½	83½	82½	83	83
Pere Marq	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
Plant T G	74	74¼	74	74¼	74
Punta Sugar	66¼	66½	64½	64½	66⅝
Quincy Min	19½	19½	19½	19½	..
Reece B H	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
Rutland	34½	34½	34½	34½	..
Sup & Boston	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85
Swift & Co	103¼	103½	103	103	103¼
Swift Inter	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅜	20
Torrington	40	40	40	40	39
Un Twist	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
United Fruit	193	194	193	*194	194½
Un Shoe	36½	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36½
Un Shoe pf	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	26
US Smelt pf	40	40	40	40	..
US Steel	102¼	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	..
Utah Metals	.40	.40	.40	.40	..
Ventura Oil	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜
Victoria	.65	.65	.65	.65	..
Waldorf Sys	15	15	15	15	15
Walworth	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½	..
Wal Watch	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8
Wal Wch pf	18½	18½	17½	17½	18⅜
Wal W pr pf	66⅞	68⅜	67⅜	67⅜	..
Warren B	37	37	37	37	37
*Westinghse	61	61	60½	60½	63⅞
Westing rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
BONDS					
Lib 2d 4¼s	99.28	98.28	98.28	98.28	99.40
do 3d 4¼s	99.26	100.30	99.26	99.26	..
do 4th 4¼s	98.30	99.60	98.30	99.60	98.30
Atl Gulf 5s	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50½	50½
Chic Jct 5s B	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	..
Dom Coal 5s	93	93	93	93	..
E Mass 5s	66	66¼	66	66	..
Hood Rub 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	101⅜
Miss Riv 5s	93	93	93	93	92½
Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
War Br 7½s	120	120	119	119	..
West T&T 5s	97	97¼	96⅜	96⅜	97

*Ex-dividend.

WHEAT MARKET TONE STRONGER

CHICAGO, March 17—Heavy snowfalls and lower temperatures tended to lift corn values today. After opening ¼@⅜c higher, May 77⅞@78⅛c, the market continued to range above Saturday's finish.

The wheat opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ⅜c higher, May $1.06⅜@1.06⅝, and July $1.07¼@1.07⅜, was followed by a moderate setback.

Oats started ⅛@¼c higher, May 46⅜c, and held firm.

Provisions were lower in line with the hog market.

STOCK MARKET IN LONDON IRREGULAR

LONDON, March 17—The stock market was irregular today, with trading on a small scale. Home rails and industrials were unsettled by the uncertainty over the coal and labor situation.

French loans were in demand on continued improvement in franc. Copper, tin and other metal shares had a healthier tone after recent shakeouts.

Argentine rails advanced from an oversold condition. Oils were irregular on adjustments. Gilt-edged securities had a cheerful tone. Mining issues were firm. Rio Tintos were 34½ and Hudson's Bay 6.

DIVIDENDS

United Light & Power Company, the reorganized United Light & Railways Company, has declared quarterly cash dividends of 40 cents on the A and B common stock, $1.63 on the A preferred and $1 on the B preferred, and a stock dividend of one-fortieth of a share of A common to holders of A and B common. Common dividends are payable May 1 to stock of record April 15 and preferred dividends April 15 to stock of record April 1. Dividends of $2 on the common, 1½ per cent on the first preferred, and 2 per cent on the participating preferred shares of United Light & Railway Company which have not been exchanged for United Light & Power shares were also declared.

Prairie Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly $2 dividend, payable April 30 to stock of record March 31.

The Pan-American Petroleum directors declared a dividend of $1 a share for the quarter ending March 31, payable April 1 to stock of record March 31. This places the stock on a $4 per annum basis. The former rate was $2 quarterly.

Savannah Electric & Power Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the debenture first preferred series A and a semiannual dividend of $3 a share on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

White Eagle Oil Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

State Street Trust Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

The Michigan Copper & Brass Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 28. Previous disbursements were at 6 per cent rate.

Renfrew Manufacturing Company of Adams declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

Western Pacific Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable April 3 to stock of record March 24.

Beech-Nut Packing declared the regular quarterly dividends of 60 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, common payable April 10 to stock of record April 1, preferred April 15 to stock of record April 1.

British-American Oil declared the regular quarterly 50-cent dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24. Three months ago an extra of 50 cents was declared.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 17—Consols for money today were 55⅛, De Beers 13⅛, and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was 2¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 3⅛ per cent; three months' bills 3⅛ per cent.

CADDO CENTRAL OIL

Caddo Central Oil for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net loss of $1,002,172 after taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion, compared with a net loss of $184,061 in 1922.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended March 15, 1924

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
117	*Am Pub S pf	88½	88	88½	
32	*Am T & T	130	130	130	
2068	*Armour pf	81¾	79¾	79¾	—1¼
120	*do of Del	96½	95½	95½	— ¾
776	Armour Leath	7	7	7	
	do pf	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
608	Balaban & K	51¾	51¾	51¾	
200	do pf	90	90	90	
2170	Bassick Al	35	34	34½	— ½
10	Beaver Board	1½	1½	1½	
8958	Boone W M	31¾	29¾	30¾	— ½
115	Booth Fish pf	37	37	37	
1825	Borg & Beck	27¾	26¾	26¾	—1¼
60	Bridgeport M	11½	10¾	11	+ ¾
15	Case Plow 2d pf	¾	¾	¾	
113	Cent I P S pf	85	85	85	
12	C C & C Ry pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	
140	*Chi Nipple A	38½	38½	38½	+1¼
30	Chi Nipple B	19	19	19	—1
80	Chi M Coach pf	38½	38½	38½	
180	Chi Rys Ser 2	¾	¾	¾	
1551	Cmwlth Edison	136¾	133¾	133¾	+1
8920	Conti Motors	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
50	Crane Co pf	108½	108½	108½	—1½
195	Cudahy	59	59	59	+ ½
275	Decker & C pf	90	90	90	
66	Deere & Co pf	67¾	65	67¾	
12	Diamond Mtch	117½	117½	117½	—2
450	Eddy Paper	26	25	25	—4
65	Fair pf	103	102	103	
4165	Gill Mfg Co	17	9¾	11	
150	Great Lakes D	83½	82	83½	
100	Godchaux	6½	6½	6½	— ½
270	H W Gossard	28	25½	27	—1
200	Hammer P pf	102¼	102	102¾	
25	Hart S & M	124	124	124	
245	Hurley Mach	50	49¾	50	
1695	Holland-St L S	4	4	4	
4595	Hupp Motor	16¾	16	16	— ½
1840	Int Lamp	4	3	3	— ½
100	Ill No Util pf	86	86	86	
55	Illinois Brick	83	81½	81½	— ½
10	Kentuc Hyd El	87½	87½	87½	
110	Kellogg S & S	44	41½	41½	—3
55	Kuppenheim pf	92	92	92	
1177	Libby McNeill	5½	4¾	4¾	— ¼
135	Lindsay Lt	3½	3½	3½	
10	Lyon-Healy pf	100	100	100	
170	McCord Rad A	35½	35½	35¾	— ⅛
250	McQuay Norris	18½	17½	17½	—1
2170	Mid W Util	54¾	52¾	53	—1½
575	do pf	88	87½	88	
525	do pr lien	98¾	97½	98½	+ ¾
2695	Montg Ward	27	26½	26½	— ½
19	do pf	114½	114½	114½	
130	do A	109	108½	109	
378	JW Murr Mf C	19½	19½	19½	+1
340	Nat Leather	3½	3	3½	— ½
280	Na Dairy Pr A	35	33	35	+1
230	Pick & Co	20½	20	20	
235	Philipsborn	2	1¾	1¾	
225	Public Service	101½	101½	101½	
25	Pub Service pf	93	92½	93	
21	Pub Svc N P	101½	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
2635	Par Wintrfrnt	22½	22	22½	
13	Quaker Oats	285½	285½	285½	+ ½
250	Quaker Oats pf	100½	100	100	— ½
495	Red Silk Hose	32½	31¾	32	— ½
526	*Reo Motor	18	17½	17½	— ¾
65	Reliance Mf pf	95	93½	95	
1787	Standard Gas	33	32¾	33	
1164	Stand Gas pf	48¼	48	48¼	— ¼
32955	Stewart-Warn	91	86	86	—4⅞
2205	*Swift & Co	103½	103	103½	
2405	Swift Intl	20½	20	20	— ¼
445	Thompson J.R.	46½	45	46¾	+ ¾
7130	Un Carb&Caron	60½	59¼	59¾	—1¼
150	Un Iron Works	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
110	Un Lt&R 6% pf	80	79	80	+ ¼
25	do 7% pf	91	90	91	
150	Un Paper Bd	20	19¾	19¾	
2550	*US Gypsum	89	82	85½	+3½
4200	Wahl	38	35½	36½	+ ½
60	Wann Mal Cast	20½	20½	20½	—1
410	Westn Knitting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
415	Wolff Mfg	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅝
4325	Wrigley	37¾	36¾	36¾	— ½
2220	Yellow Mfg B	86	83½	84	—2
2865	Yellow Taxi	62½	61¾	62	— ⅞

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$2000	Arm&Co5½D'43	90	90	90	
2000	ChCyRy1st5s'27	76½	76¼	76¼	— ½
2000	JerCenP6½s '26	98½	98¼	98½	
2000	Swift 1st 5s '44	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
25000	YelMfgA6½s'34	99½	99½	99½	

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
640	Asso Oil	32	31	32	+ ½
5	Bank of Am	134	134	134	
165	Cal Delta Fms	7½	7½	7½	
4773	Gen Pet	44	42½	43	+ ½
63	Goodyear Tr pf	92½	92	92½	+ ½
218	L A Gas pf	91¾	90½	91	+ ½
59742	L A Invest	2.53	1.96	2.52	+.55
100	Mascot Oil	1.05	1.05	1.05	
7	Nat City Bk	125	125	125	
60	Pac Gas 1st pf	89½	89½	89½	
8	Pac Nat Bk	125	125	125	
500	Rice Ranch Oil	1.10	1.10	1.10	
22	Rio Grande Oil	90	90	90	
125	S J L & P	31	30	30¾	+ ¾
28	do 6% pf	91½	91½	91½	
141	do pr pf	97¾	97½	97½	+ ½
125	do com	31	30	30¾	+ ¾
1324	Shell Un Oil	18¾	18½	18½	
520	So Cal Ed	101½	101½	101½	
109	do 7% pf	104½	104½	104½	
7	S Cal G 6% pf	91	91	91	
591	S O Cal	63	62	62¼	—1
2929	Union Oil Asso	55	54½	54¾	
163	Union Oil Cal	122½	121½	121½	—1½
331	United Oil	29	28½	28½	— ½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$12000	Amal S 7s '37	101½	100¾	100¾	— ¼
100	Gen Pet 6s '28	96½	96½	96½	— ½
8500	do 7s '31	104½	104½	104½	— ½
2000	G W Pow 6s '49	98¾	98¾	98¾	
5000	L A Gas 6 '42	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
1000	do 7s '26	101¾	101¾	101¾	
10000	do 7s '31	101½	101½	101¾	—2
4000	LA Pac R 5'43	81	81	81	
10000	L A Ry 5s '40	76	75½	75½	— ½
5000	M Wh P 6'39	104½	104½	104¼	—1
1000	Mir & L 7'30	102¾	102¾	102¾	
35000	Pac ER 5s '42	86	85½	85½	
10000	Pac Gas 5s '42	92	92	92	
1000	Pac L&P 5 '51	96¾	96¾	96¾	
7000	SJL&P C 6 '50	99¼	99	99	
21500	do 7s '51	103½	103½	103½	
6000	S Cal Ed 5 '39	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
3000	do 5s '44	90	90	90	
5500	do 5½s '44	95¼	95½	95½	— ⅛
38000	do 6s '43	99½	99½	99½	— ⅜
29000	do 6s '44	101¾	101	101¾	+ ⅛
16000	S Cal Tel 5 '47	91½	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
2000	S Co G 5½'36	91½	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
5000	Un Oil 5s '31	96	96	96	+ ⅛
5000	do 6s '24	100	100	100	
2000	do 6s '42	101½	101¼	101¼	+1¾
1000	W Stat G 5'41	90½	90½	90½	

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
180	Am W G pf	108⅜	108¾	108¾	— ½
320	Am W G Mach	95	94	94	— ½
10	do pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	+1¾
735	Ark Nat Gas	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
600	Car L & Zinc	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
100	Consol Ice pf	18	18	18	
10	Duq L 7% pf	103½	103½	103½	— ½
75	Fireproofing	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
200	do pf	23¾	23	23¼	— ¾
	H W Refrac	124	124	124	+1½
68	J & L S pf	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
145	Lone Star Ga	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
655	Mfrs L & H	54	53	53½	— ⅜
2000	Mt Shasta	.06	.06	.06	—.01
140	Ohio F Oil	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
490	Ohio F Sup	32½	32¾	32½	
1070	Okla N Gas	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
53	Pgh Coal pf	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¼
300	Pgh O & G	8	8	8	
879	Pgh Pl Glass	265	220	261	+41
339	Salt Crk Oil	9	8½	8½	+ ½
3605	Std Pl Glass	37½	34⅞	36½	—1⅜
73	Std Sanitary	101	100	101	— ½
10	Sup Fire Ins	110	110	110	
300	Tidal Osage	12½	12¼	12¼	—1½
50	do pf	92	92	92	—3
365	Un Nat Gas	29½	29	29	— ½
400	U S Glass	24½	24	24¼	— ½
10	W Penn Ry pf	84	84	84	—1
701	West Airbrake	94½	93	93	—1½
793	West Elec	63¾	61¾	63¾	+1½
2399	West Elec rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
11000	Pitts Coal deb	98	98	98	
14600	Stn Pl Gl 6½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1430	C G Spring	7	6½	6½	— ½
300	Char of Am pf	1½	1½	1½	— ½
4300	Columbia Mot	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1000	Columbia Sugar	7	7	7	— ½
7285	Continentl Mot	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
225	Detroit Cream	20	20	20	+ ½
438	Detroit Edison	106	104	105	—1
400	Edmund&Jones	40	39	39	—1½
200	Federal Truck	23½	22	22	— ½
600	Ford M of Can	478	455	476	+21
8486	Gen Alum & Br	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ½
100	Gen Necessities	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
4820	Gladys Belle Oil	8	7	8	—1
13100	do pf	19	16	18	+2
100	Hall Lamp	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
7630	Michigan Sug	5¾	5¼	5¾	
495	Murry Mfg	19¾	19½	19¾	
5860	Packard Mot	11½	10¾	11	— ½
170	do pf	92¾	92½	92¾	—1½
6398	Paige-Det Mot	17½	16½	16½	+ ¾
1640	Reo Motors	18¼	17½	17½	— ¼
5640	Timk-Det Mot	6½	5¾	5¾	— ½
760	Union Mortg pf	1½	1¼	1½	

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
500	Alameda Sugar	10¾	10½	10½	+ ½
10	Ang Cal Trust	155	155	155	
1820	Asso Oil	32	31½	31½	— ½
30	Bk of Cal NA	202½	202	202½	— ½
5	Bank of Italy	227	227	227	—1
300	Calamba Sug	58	57	58	+1
2110	Calif Cop	1.47½	1.40	1.40	—.07½
29	Cal Ore Pow pf	95	95	95	
560	Calif Pet	25¾	25	25	— ¾
840	Calif Packing	85	84½	84½	— ½
100	EBaywaterA pf	88	86	86	
775	do B pf	77	77½	71½	
70	FirstN BkofSF	215	210	210	—15
1200	Fed Tel Co	6½	6⅛	6½	
10351	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10351	Gen Petrol	44	42½	43½	+1¼
350	do pf	24	23	24	+1
172	G West Pow pf	98½	97	97	— ½
380	HaikuFr&P(r)	25½	23	25	— ½
374	Haw Coml&Su	50½	49¾	50½	+ ½
25	Haw Pineapple	62	62	62	
215	Hawaiian Sug	37½	37	37½	+ ½
6450	HonoluluConsO	2.50	2.35	2.47½	+.17½
175	Hutchinson Su	15½	15	15½	+ ½
300	Magnavox Co	2.85	2.75	2.75	—.05
16800	North Am Oil	1.25	1.22½	1.25	+.02½
440	Oahu Sugar	27½	27½	27½	
20	Onomea Sugar	49	49	49	
687	PacGas&Elstpf	90	89¼	89½	+ ½
485	do com	95	94	94½	+ ½
2995	Pacific Oil	52¾	51¾	51¾	+ ½
335	PacTel&Tel pf	92¼	91½	91½	+ ½
72	ParaCosInc pf	66	65	66	+1
50	Pioneer Mill	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
1670	Shell Union	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ½
15	Sperry Flour pf	95½	95½	95½	+3
150	do com	47	47	47	
102	Spring Val W	88½	87	88½	+1¼
756	S O of Calif	63½	62½	63¼	
1100	Tex Cons Oil	1.15	1.15	1.15	+.05
1085	Un Oil Asso	55½	54½	55½	
100	Union Sugar pf	28	28	28	+ ¾
220	do com	26	25½	26	+ ½
71	WlsFNevNBk	197½	197	197½	+1½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$104000	Asso Oil 6s '35	98	97⅝	97⅝	
1000	CalG&EGen5'33	99	99	99	+ ¼
9000	do Unif 5s '37	97½	97	97	— ½
2500	CalHawSus'37	106½	106	106	— ½
8000	CtyInv5'32-'34	93¾	93¼	93¾	
5000	CstCosL&P5'46	88½	88½	88½	
3000	E Bay 5½s '46	98⅞	98	98⅛	+ ½
3000	GenPete 7s '31	105	105	105	+ ⅛
7500	do 6s '28	97	96½	96½	+ ½
4000	GtW Pow 5s'46	92¾	92½	92½	— ½
2000	do 1st rf 7s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
10000	LaGas&Elis '34	99	99	99	+ ½
5000	LG&ECorp5s'39	96¼	95¾	96¼	— ½
1000	do B&C 7s '31	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
18000	MarketStlst5'24	99¾	99¾	99¾	
27000	Miller&Lux7'30	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
13000	NatomasCo6'35	49	48½	48½	— ½
5000	Orpheum 6s '46	98½	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
12000	P G & E 5s '42	92¾	92	92	— ½
15000	do 5½s '42	96¾	96¼	96⅛	
6000	do 6s '41	102	102½	102	— ½
8000	do 7s '40	107	107	107	— ½
46000	Pac T&T 5s'37	97	97	97	— ⅛
2000	do ref 5s '52	91¾	91¼	91½	— ⅛
1000	Paraf 7½s '29	103½	103½	103½	
1000	do '42	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
3000	SJLt&Pow 5s'45	97½	97	97	
3000	do 6s A '50	101	101	101	— ¼
4000	do 6s B '50	99	98¾	98¾	— ¼
10000	do 6s C '50	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ¼
6000	S P ref 4s '55	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
5000	S P Term 4s '50	83	83	83	+ ¼
6000	SperryFl 6s '42	95½	95¼	95½	+ ¼
5000	Un Oil Co 5s '31	96	96	96	+ ¼
5000	do 6s '42	101½	100¾	100¾	— ½
18000	West Pac 5s'46	83¾	83	83¾	+ ½
6000	Wilson&Co6s'28	90	85	85	

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1994	Am El Power	25	24½	25	
12833	Am Stores	32	29¾	31⅝	+1½
160	Cons Trac N J	34½	34	34	+ ¼
1285	Eisenlohr	49½	42	42	—8
60	El Stor Bat	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅜
1289	Ins Co N A	55	52¾	54⅞	+1⅜
160	J G Brill	118	112½	117	—1
560	Lake Sup	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
331	Leh Nav	67¼	66¾	67	
331	Leh Val	69½	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
205	Lit Bros	24	23½	24	
200	Mex S B Oil	19¼	19	19	
3469	Pa R R	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
4192	Phila El	30⅝	30	30⅜	
313	do pf	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
2355	Phila R T	35½	35	35½	
315	Phila Trac	61	60¾	60½	—1½
350	Phila & West	11¾	11	11	
100	Reading	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
600	Ton Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1939	Un Gas Imp	66¼	65	65⅞	— ¼
170	do pf	56¾	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
277	Un Trac	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
240	W J & S S	42	39	41½	+1½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$900	Am G&E 5s '07	85	84	85	—3
11000	Con T N J 5s'33	67½	67	67	
10400	El & Peo 4s '45	65½	64½	64½	— ½
4000	Key Tel 5s '35	79½	79½	79½	
6000	L Sup Inc 5s'24	17	17	17	
6000	Leh V 1st 4s'48	89	88½	88½	
1000	do gen 4s '03	77	77	77	
1000	Leh V C 5s '33	97½	97½	97½	
1000	Peo P Ry 4s '43	70	70	70	
1000	Pa&N Y C 5s'30	99	99	99	
13000	Phil El 1st 4s'66	82¾	82½	82½	+1
20600	do 1st 5s '66	99½	99	99	+ ⅛
12000	do 5½s '47	101½	100⅞	101¼	+ ⅛
27000	do 5½s '53	101⅛	100¾	101⅛	+ ⅛
27000	do 6s '41	105¾	105¾	105	— ½
1000	Read gen 4½s	88½	88½	88½	
1000	do 2 n 5s '33	101	101	101	
3000	Span A I 6s'27	100½	100½	100½	
7000	Un Ry 4s tc '49	55	55	55	+1
1000	do inv 5s '49	95	95	95	—1
1000	WNY&P1st5s'37	97¾	97¾	97¾	

HARTFORD

STOCKS

FIRE COMPANIES

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Aetna	530	525	530	+2
Automobile	388	380	385	
First Reins	215	215	215	
Hartford	555	550	550	
National	525	520	520	—5
do rights	160	157	158	
Phoenix	455	450	455	
Rossia	87	87	87	
LIFE COMPANIES				
Aetna	550	535	540	—10
Aetna Casualty	510	500	500	
Conn General	1300	1290	1300	
do rights	600	600	600	
Hartford S B	385	385	385	
Travelers	725	720	722	+2
PUBLIC UTILITIES				
Conn Lt & Pw pf 8%	113	113	113	
Conn Power	170	170	170	
Hartford City Gas	31	31	31	—1
do pf	37	37	37	
Hartford Elec Lt	182	180	181	
do pf	167	167	167	+2
So N E Tel	132	132	132	+1
INDUSTRIALS				
Am Hardware	70	70	70	
Am Silver	29	29	29	
Bigelow Hfd	127	126	126	—3
Billings & Spencer	10	10	10	
Colts	26	26	26	
Eagle Lock	96	96	96	
Internl Silver	90	90	90	+5
*do pf	106	106	106	
Landers	66	65	65½	
Niles-B P pf	75	75	75	
Peck Stow & Wilcox	27	27	27	
Pratt & Whitney pf	75	75	75	
Scovill	235	235	235	+2
Stanley Works	99	96	97	
Torrington	40	38	39	—1

*Ex-dividend.

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
660	Arundel	49½	49	49½	
277	Com Cred np	28½	28	28½	— ⅜
485	do pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	
35	C & P Tel	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
434	Cons Pow	114	112	112	—1½
222	do 8s pf	118	118	118	
465	E Rol Mills	95	86	93¾	+4½
675	do pf	106	100	103	+3½
103	F & Deposit	80½	80	80½	+ ½
65	Fin & Guar	24	18	24	+6
135	New Ams Gas	39	39	39	
27	U S F & G	152	151	152	+1
445	United Rys	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
2520	Silica Gel v t	26⅝	26½	28	+ ½
37	Pa W & P	110	108	108	—1½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
$3000	Un Rys 4s '49	97½	97¼	97¼	— ½
10000	do 1st 4s '49	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ½
2000	do inc 4s '49	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
5000	W B & A 5s '41	69	68¾	69	
4700	City 4s S L '61	94¼	94	94¼	+ ¼
3500	Cons Pw 7s '31	108	107½	108	— ½
34000	Elk Horn 6s '25	97	97	97	

U. S. REALTY EARNINGS

Consolidated income account of United States Realty & Improvement, George A. Fuller Company and Trinity Building Corporation of New York for the nine months ended Jan. 31, 1924, follows: Gross income, $3,611,349; expenses, depreciation and federal tax, $1,242,809; net earnings, $2,367,539; debenture interest, $82,657; net income, $2,284,882.

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
260	Am Multigraph	24	24	24	+ ½
10	do pf	100	100	100	
50	Am Ship Bld pf	90	90	90	
287	Bishop-Babcock	9	7	8	+3
335	Bond Clothing	13	12	12	
265	Central Steel	45	44¼	45	+ ¾
342	do pf	95	93¾	95	+2½
100	Clark Fred G	2	2	2	—1½
20	Cleve Cliffs	65	65	65	
375	*Cleve Railway	93	91	92	+2¼
571	*Cleve W Mills	50	49	49	—1
80	D & C Naviga	75	75	75	+4
53	EdwardsWm pf	75	75	75	
20	Elec Control pf	103	103	103	+1
63	Elec Vacuum pf	94	93½	94	
12	Firestone	70	70	70	+1
163	do 7% pf	88	88	88	—1
45	Fisher Ohio pf	102¼	102	102¼	+1¼
300	Glidden	12	11½	11½	— ½
	do p pf in rts	62	62	62	
20	Goodrich pf	78	78	78	—1
10	Gt Lkes Tow pf	90	90	90	
92	*Grasselli Chem pf	105	103½	103½	—1
25	Guardian Bank	210	210	210	+2½
630	Industrl Fibre	5	4½	4½	+ ½
26	Interlake S S	95	95	95	+4
26	*Jordan Motor	29	29	29	—1
47	Kelley Is Lime	108	108	108	+ ½
110	Lake Erie Bolt	10	10	10	
125	Loews Ohio pf	84½	84¼	84½	+ ½
20	Metro Brick	83	83	83	+ ½
78	Miller Rubber	68⅜	68½	68	—1⅜
139	do pf	97	97	97	
25	Natl Carbon pf	116	116	116	—8
10	Natl City Bank	160	160	160	
81	Natl Refining	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
10	do pf	123	123	123	+2
15	Natl Tool	3	3	3	—1
25	N O T & L pf	66	66	66	
431	Ohio Bell pf	104½	103½	103½	— ½
20	Ohio Brass B	99½	98½	98½	—1½
47	do pf	93½	93½	93½	+1½
222	Paragon Refg	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
40	do pf	45	45	45	
19	Pearl St Bank	235	225	225	+2½
280	Peerless Motor	22¼	22	22¼	— ½
54	Richman Bros	77¾	77¼	77½	+ ¼
356	Riv Raisin Ppr	8	7¾	8	+ ½
20	Stand Textile	60	60	60	+29½
10	do A pf	83½	83½	83½	+11
2466	Sher-Williams	31½	30½	31	+ ½
165	do pf	103¾	103	103	
150	Sparks-Withton	27½	25½	27½	— ¾
42	Toledo-Edn pf	106½	105½	106	+3½
210	Trumbull Steel	20½	20½	20½	
29	do pf	98	98	98	
104	Union Mtge	106½	106	106	— ½
167	do 2d pf	81	81	81	+ ½
133	Union Trust	197½	192½	197½	+7
20	Van Dorn Iron	15	15	14	+1

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$3000	City IceGns6s'28	100	100	100	+1½
2000	Cleve-AkrB8s'36	94	94	94	—3
2000	Cleve Ry 5s '31	96	96	96	
19000	HannaFur8s'26	103	103	103	+ ½

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2511	Am Roll Mill	46¾	46	46	— ½
21	do pf	104	102¼	102¼	—1¾
20	Am Laundry M	45½	45¼	45½	— ¼
145	Am Seed M pf	80½	80	80½	+ ½
188	Cincinnati Gas	81	79	79	—1
95	Cincinnati St	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
50	C N & C	75½	74¾	75½	+ ½
113	do pf	58	57¾	58	
26	Cin Gas Trans	101¼	101	101¼	+ ¼
63	Cooper A	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
182	Churngold	45½	45½	45½	— ½
6	P Carey pf	103	103	103	
5	Champ Fib pf	100½	100	100½	— ½
10	Dalton Add M	50½	50½	50½	— ½
15	Excelsior Shoe	10	10	10	—2
25	Early & Daniel	34½	34½	34½	— ½
8	Fifty-Third U	275	269	269	+19
12	French Bau pf	90	85	90	+6½
170	Gruen Watch	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ½
100	do pf	101½	100½	101½	+ ½
12	Globe Wernicke	89	88	88	
6	do pf	90½	90½	90½	+2½
54	Gibson Art	35	35	35	— ¼
10	do pf	110	110	110	+4½
30	Icy Hot Bot	31	31	31	—1
90	Kroger Grocery	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
20	do pf	109½	109½	109½	— ½
120	McLaren A	10½	10	10½	+1
110	Ohio Traction	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛
141	Ohio Tract pf	30	29	30	
25	Ohio Bell T pf	104	104	104	— ½
507	Proctor & Gam	124	122¾	123	—1
111	do 6% pf	106½	106	106½	—1
22	do 8% pf	156	156	156	—1½
206	Pure Oil 6% pf	73	71	71	—2
15	do 8% pf	97½	97½	97½	+1½
30	Putman Candy	26	26	26	+ ½
102	U S Play Card	98½	98	98	+ ½
60	U S Ptg 1st pf	98½	98	98	— ½
85	do 2d pf	77½	76¾	77	
35	U S Shoe	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
50	do pf	40	40	40	—15
51	Wurlitzer 8 pf	104	104	104	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
$23000	C N & C 6s '38	98½	97¾	98	

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
8520	Abitibi Paper	66¼	61¾	62¼	—4
270	Asbestos Corp	35	32	32	—3
75	do pf	60	60	60	
322	Bell Tel	132	130¾	132	+ ¼
8840	Brazilian Tr	53⅞	51⅞	53	+ ¼
67	B. E. Steel	5	5	5	
224	do 1st pf	56½	55½	55½	—1
660	do 2nd pf	14	14	14	
1825	Brompton Pap	41	40	40	— ⅞
1630	Can Car	49½	46¾	49½	+2
707	do pf	96½	95	96½	+ ½
3650	Can Cement	93	88¼	92½	+5½
115	Can Converters	81	80½	81	+ ½
95	Can Stmships	13	13	13	+ ½
1312	do pf	46	44¾	45	+ ½
21848	Cons Smelters	37⅞	36	37¼	+ ½
3327	Detroit United	62¾	58	61	—4
430	Dom Glass	110	107¾	107¾	— ½
397	Dom Textile	61¼	60	60½	—1½
672	Laurentide Pap	92	91	92	+ ⅜
1186	Mont Power	155	153½	154½	—1
35	Price Bros	43½	43½	43½	— ½
221	Shwinign Pow	126½	126	126	—1
473	Smith Paper	65	65	65	—3
6790	Spanish Riv	112	105⅞	110½	+2¼
3823	do pf	117½	112	116½	+2½
2600	Steel of Can	82¼	80½	81½	— ⅝
75	Toronto Ry	82½	82½	82½	
172	Twin City R T	65½	64¾	65½	+ ⅜
	BANKS				
92	Commerce	185	185	185	+ ½
81	Montreal	239¼	239	239	—1
141	Royal	214	214	214	— ½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$9100	Wer Loan '25	100.85	100.83	100.85	
11800	do '31	101.40	101.07	107.07	+.02
36800	do '37	102.95	102.95	102.95	—.08
14550	do '24	100.82	100.50	100.80	+.15
6250	do '27	102.82	102.75	102.80	—.07
41500	do '23	105.20	105.00	105.15	+.02
33300	do '34	102.65	102.45	102.65	—.10
35200	do '37	107.65	107.25	107.25	—.10
26750	do '32	103	102	102	—.10
54500	Refunding '43	100	99.90	100	+.20
24800	Mont Tram deb	81	79	81	+1
21000	Quebec Ry	82¾	81¾	82¾	+ ⅞

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Amal Sug	4.85	4.85	4.85	
Amal Sug pf	103	103	103	+ ½
Cement Secur	153	153	153	
Gt Wstn Sug	93	92	92	— ½
Gt Wstn Sug pf	108	106	106	—1½
Holly Sug	35	34	35	
Holly Sug pf	87½	85	85	—3
Mtn States T & T	106½	106½	106½	
Cons Royalty	1.30	1.27	1.28	+.01
E. T. Williams	.63	.59	.59	—.04
Holly Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Kinney Coastal	.12	.13	.13	
Mtn and Gulf	1.43	1.35	1.43	+.03
Mtn Producers	18¾	18	18¼	— ½
Salt Creek Prod	22½	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
Wstn States	.19	.19	.19	—.01
BONDS				
Colo Highw 5s '53	102	102	102	
Denv Water 4½s '46	99	99	99	
DG&E 1st&GM 5s '49	94	94	94	
DGE 1st & RSF 5s'51	84	84	84	
Denv Tram 1st 6s'24	92	92	92	
Nev Cal El Ser A '46	94	94	94	
Nev Cal El Ser B '50	94	94	94	

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
400	Cardiff	1	1	1	+10
400	Daly	2.15	2.00	2.15	+.37½
1700	Silv Kg Cl	3.70	3.52½	3.52½	
675	Tintic Stnd	4.75	4.35	4.75	+.35
710	Walker	3.05	3.00	3.00	—.5
3700	Colum Rex	.27	.28	.26½	—3
300	Silv Kg Cn	.59	.54	.58	+7
200	Keystone	.72	.72	.72	—3
157	Park City M	4.60	4.40	4.60	—30
100	Mason Val	1.50	1.50	1.50	
100	Park Utah	4.40	4.40	4.40	—25
100	Ut-Id Sug	3.60	3.60	3.60	+5

UTAH-IDAHO SUGAR COMPANY

SALT LAKE CITY, March 17—The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company has bought a sugar factory at Rigby, Idaho, at a receiver's sale for $800,000.

A Thought For Today

Diversification of Investments Adds to Security of Principal and Regularity of Income.

MUNICIPAL
City of St. Joseph, Missouri, 5% bonds, due May 1, 1927 to 1941. Third largest City in State. An important railroad center. Population 78,000. Legal for Savings Banks in Massachusetts.
To yield 4.50%.

PUBLIC UTILITY
Great Northern Power Company, 5's, due 1935. A closed first mortgage on a 50,000 h. p. hydro-electric plant on St. Louis River, Minnesota. Leased to Minnesota Power & Light Co., which serves Duluth. Management affiliated with the General Electric Company.
To yield 5.60%.

INDUSTRIAL
W. F. Hall Printing Company, first mortgage 6½s, due 1939. Largest printing establishment in the world. Customers include Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., System Magazine, and many other mail-order houses and publishers. Earnings nearly 5 times interest charges.
To yield 6.55%.

Other particulars upon request. Your order, subject to prior sale or change in price, will be accepted with pleasure.

Kimball, Russell & Co.
Tel. Main 7051 BOSTON 31 Milk Street

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended March 15, 1924

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
1500	Acme Coal new	2½	1½	2	— ½
300	Allied Pack	3½	3	3½	— ½
100	Alum Co of A	25½	25½	25½	
1000	Am Cot Fab pf	98	86	88	
400	Am G & E new	57	54	54	—2½
200	Am Haw S S	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
1110	Am Lt & Trac	135	128	132	—4
800	Am Multig Co	25	24¼	25	+1
10	Arm Leath pf	76	76	76	
10	Arm Co Ill pf	82	82	82	
200	Arch D Midld	22½	22½	22½	
1300	Atlan F Co wi	1½	1½	1½	
200	Blumen S H	23	23	23	
400	Blyn Shoe Inc	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
20	Bordens ConM	118½	118½	118½	— ½
5	Bord C Milk pf	100	100	100	+2
6000	Bridgept Mch	12	10½	12	+1
200	Bklyn City Ry	12½	12	12	— ¾
100	Campbell S pf	108½	108½	108½	
200	Cent Tr Sug pf	4½	4½	4½	
800	Cent C I Pipe	30	29	29½	+1
100	CheckerC Mfg	20½	20½	20½	—1½
1300	Childs Co new	36¾	35½	36½	— ½
100	Cleveland Aut	20	20	20	— ½
20	do pf	85	85	85	
270	Colorado Pow	32½	23½	32½	+4⅜
400	Com'l Inv Tr	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
140	Comwlth Pow	66½	63	66	+3
10	do pf	74	74	74	
100	Curtis Ar ctfs	33¼	33¼	33¼	
3600	Cuba Co	40½	39½	40½	+ ½
75	Del L&WCoal	90½	90	90	
8900	Doehler DC wi	22¾	22	22½	+ ½
39400	Dubilier C & R	33	26½	32¾	+6⅛
300	DunhillIntrntl	26	25	26	
4200	Durant Motor	26	24	26	
100	Edmunds&Jns	41	40½	40½	
100	East Stl Cast	15	15	15	
220	ElBnd&Shr pf	100	99	99¾	+ ½
320	Ford MotCan	477	458	477	+32
115	Found'n Co pf	94	92¾	94	+1¾
300	GarlandSteam	70	70	70	
575	Gillette SafR	275	271	275	+3
4000	GlenAldenCoal	86¾	84½	85¾	+1¾
900	Goodyear Tire	10¾	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
1500	Grand Stores	42½	41	41½	—1
200	Griffith D W	2½	2½	2½	
9600	Hazeltine Cor	17½	15½	17½	+1⅞
300	Hudson Co pf	19	18½	19	+1
1500	Hudson&Manh	11	10½	11	+1
700	Inter Carbon	6½	5⅛	6¼	+1½
100	Industl Fibre	4½	4½	4½	
100	Intercon Rub	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ½
650	Intl Concre Ind	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
2600	Jordan Mot C	30¾	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
5300	Kresge Dept S	53¾	52	52	—1½
100	do pf	95½	95½	95½	+1½
300	LandoverHold	11½	11	11½	— ⅛
850	Leh Coal Sales	84¾	78¾	79	—5½
5100	Leh Pow Sec	49¾	45	48¼	+3½
3700	Leh Val Cl wi	33	31	31	—2½
100	Lupton Pub A	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
100	McCrory St A	70	70	70	
1600	Mesabi Iron	6¼	6	6	— ½
3000	Midvl Stl Del	25⅜	22½	25	+2½
100	Natl Pow&Lt	85½	85½	85½	
10	N Jersey Zinc	149	149	149	
225	N Y Tel pf	110¼	110	110¼	
1000	Pge Det Mot	17	16¼	16¾	— ¼
1400	Park & Til	28¾	27⅛	28⅜	
300	Peerless Mot	22	22	22	
1100	Pyrene Mfg	12½	12	12½	+ ½
12100	Radio	4¼	4	4½	+ ½
8600	Radio pf	4½	4	4½	+ ¼
1300	Reo Mot Tr	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅜
100	Royal Type	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
3100	Sil Gel Pr ctf	28¼	25⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
10	Singer Mfg	137	137	137	
700	St Plate Glass	36½	36½	36½	—1½
800	Stutz Mot	10	10	10	
1300	Swift Inter	20½	20	20	
1300	Tenn El Pow	29	26½	29	+2½
100	Tenn El P 2 pf	55	54⅞	55	
200	Tim Det Axle	6	6	6	
30	Timken D A pf	80	80	80	
250	Todd Ship	51	50½	51	+ ½
500	Un Bakeries	49¾	49	49	
100	do pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
4100	Un Ret Candy	4⅞	4	4½	— ½
100	do St Fndrs	4½	4½	4½	
100	Un Shoe M	36	36	36	
1300	U S Distrib	28	26¾	28	—1¾
100	Univ P & R	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
3500	Ward B C B	18	16	17½	+1½
400	do pf	82½	81½	82½	+1½
100	Waring H M	8	8	8	
1500	Warner B P	11½	9⅞	10	+1½
1600	Wayne Coal	50	50	50	—10
20	Western Pow	28½	23¾	28¾	+ ⅞
400	Willys C 1st pf	9½	9½	9½	
2300	Yellow TC NY	31⅜	30½	31½	

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
7100	Anglo-Am Oil	17½	16¾	17¼	— ⅛
100	Atlantic Lobos	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅞
1500	Borne & Scry	265	243	251	+7
170	Buckeye P L	71	70½	70½	— ½
310	Cheseb'h Mfg	420	402	405	—15
5400	Chesb'h Mf wi	52½	51	51⅞	
100	Contl Oil	48½	48¼	48⅜	
400	Crescent P L	16½	16½	16½	
110	Cumberl'd PL	137	134	134	—3
70	Eureka P L	101	100	100	+ ½
95	Galena Sig O	63	61	61	—1
7900	Humble Oil	43½	42	42	—1
10	Illinois P L	143	143	143	+1
605	Imp Oil Can	109	108	108½	+1⅝
350	Indiana P L	95½	94¼	94½	+ ½
20200	Internat Pet	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	—1½
170	Magnolia Pet	146	144	144	—1
1000	Nat Trans	23	22	23	+1
10	NY Transit	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
20	Northern P L	102	102	102	
1500	Ohio Oil	72½	70	70	—1½
500	Penn MexFuel	38¾	35	35	
7325	Prairie O & G	253½	239½	243½	—2
1065	Prairie P L	107	105	105¾	— ¾
600	Solar Ref	207	200	201	—6
70	South P L	96	94½	96	+3
120	South Penn O	163	161	161	— ½
100	Sowest Penn	88	85	85	
46600	S O Ind	63¼	61¾	61¾	—1½
2100	do Kansas	45	42½	42½	—2½
1010	do Neb	247	228	238	+8
4400	do N Y	44½	43½	43¾	— ½
140	do Ohio	328	315	315	—10
970	Swan & Finch	65	59	60	—5½
8000	Vacuum Oil	64¾	63½	63⅞	—1½

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
700	Ark Nat Gas	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
2100	Carib Synd	5	4⅞	5	
570	Cities Serv	149	147	149	
500	do B ctfs	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	—1
2200	do pf	73½	72½	72½	+ ¼
1300	do B pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ½
100	do BB pf	66	66	66	
65000	do scrip	90	88	89	—1
44000	do cash scr	72	71	72	
12100	Creole Synd	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
100	Derby Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10000	Engin Pet	.08	.05	.06	+.01
5400	Gen Petrol	43½	43	43¼	+ ⅜
6900	Gulf Oil	61½	58⅜	61	+1
10000	Lago Petrol	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5500	Mountain Prod	19	18⅝	18¾	
24400	Mutual Oil ctf	12⅜	12	12	— ⅝
900	New Bradford	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
110	Nat Fuel & G	87	85	87	+2
100	New Eng Fuel	27	27	27	
13200	New M & A Ld	9⅜	7⅞	9⅛	+1⅜
200	N Y Oil	13	13	13	+1
1000	Peer Oil	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
3900	Pennok Oil	14½	13⅝	14¼	
400	Ref Bks new	12½	12	12	
2500	Royal Canad'n	3⅜	3½	3½	— ¼
4400	Ryan Cons	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
3800	Salt Creek	22½	21¼	21½	— ¼
200	Salt Crk Cons	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12500	Sapulpa Ref	2½	1⅞	2	
100	Tidal Osage	13	13	13	

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
100	Turman Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10	Union Oil Cal	120	120	120	
1000	U S Cit Corp	23⅞	22⅝	23	—1½
19500	Wilcox	7½	6⅛	6½	—1

MINING STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
4500	Canario	2¼	2⅜	2¼	— ⅛
3400	Cons Cop M	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
500	Cont Mines	2½	1½	1⅝	—1½
3300	Cresson Gold	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
1800	Davis-Daly	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
1400	Engineers M	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4000	Gold Zone	5	5	5	
700	Hecla Mining	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
1500	Hollinger	11½	11⅜	11½	
400	Howe Sound	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1000	La Rose Min	19	19	19	
300	New Cornelia	17½	17	17½	— ½
31500	Ned Domin	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
100	North Butte	3	3	3	
200	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1000	So Amer P&G	4	3⅞	3⅞	
500	Un Verde Ext	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
2600	Unity Gold	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
44000	Al Pack 6s '39	65	63½	64	
9000	do 8s '39	75	74	74½	+1½
6000	Alum 7s '25	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	+ ⅛
4000	do 7s '33	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	+ ⅛
5000	A C O 6s '24	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
63000	AG&E 6s 2014	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	
2000	E L&T 6s '25	103	104	105	
2000	do 6s ww	101	101	101	
25000	Am R M 6s '38	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	
24000	A S Tb 7½s '25	98	97½	96½	—1⅜
6000	A Thrd 6s '28	102½	102	102	
56000	Ana Cop 6s	102⅛	101⅝	101⅞	— ⅛
22000	An-A Oil 7½s	102½	102	102	
57000	As Sim 6s '32	92⅜	91	92	+ ⅜
11000	A G W I 5s '39	51	50¾	50¾	
65000	Bth St 7s '35	103½	103	103½	+ ⅛
5000	B & M R 6s '33	75	75	75	+2½
5	Can Nat Ry 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
9000	CNR eq 7s '35	107½	107	107½	
11000	Char Ir 8s '31	94	91	94	+2½
3000	CRI-P 5½s '26	99	99	99	+ ⅜
27000	Chi U S 5s '26	98	97⅞	97⅞	
2000	Cit Sv 7 d B	123	123	123	
13000	C Sv 7 d C '66	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞	+1¼
43000	C St 2 d D '66	91½	90½	91⅛	+ ½
5000	C Sy S C	102½	102½	102⅝	
23000	Col Gr par ct	17	17	17	
7000	C G B 5½s '52	99½	99⅛	99½	+ ⅜
3000	C G B 7s '49	103½	103½	103½	
1000	C G B 7s '31	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
30000	C Tex 8s '41	87⅞	87	87	+1⅜
5000	Con Bag 6½s	95	95	95	
12000	Cub T 7½s'41	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
10000	Cud 5½s '37	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	
17000	Dre&C 7½s'31	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
9000	Det C G 6 '47	101	100⅞	100⅞	
14000	Det Ad 6s '32	104	103¾	104	
43000	Dul T 7s '42	93⅞	93	93	— ¼
11000	Fed Su 6s '33	99⅞	99¼	99½	+ ⅛
26000	Fish B 6s '25	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
6000	Sish B 6s '26	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
4000	Fish B 6s '27	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	
24000	Fish B 6s '28	100⅛	100	100	
12000	R Gair 7s '37	98	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅜
3000	Gal S O 7s	104¼	104⅛	104⅜	+ ¼
4000	G Asph 8s '30	103½	102⅛	103½	+ ⅛
12000	Gen P 6s '28	96½	96⅛	96⅛	
12000	Gr Tr 6½s	106¼	106	106¼	— ½
3000	G O of P 5s'37	95	95	95	
3000	GOofP 5½ '26	100	100	100	— ½
11000	Hood R 7s'36	101½	101½	101½	
18000	Ill Cent 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	
44000	Int Mch 6s '43	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	
17000	Kan C T 5½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ½
52000	Kenne Con 7s	100⅞	100½	100⅞	— ⅛
10000	Leh V C 5s'34	97	96⅞	97	+ ½
5000	Leh Pow 6s'27	99	99	99	
13000	Leh Val C 5s	94	94	94	
22000	LVH&TR 5s'54	96⅞	96½	96⅞	— ½
5000	L McN&L 7s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
1000	Lig WL 7s '42	103½	103½	103½	— ⅜
3000	Manito P 7s'41	97	97	97	
12000	Ma P7s'41wwa	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
64000	Market S R 7s	100	99⅜	99⅜	
19000	MinnStP 5½s	87½	87	87	— ⅛
35000	Mot & Co 7½s	100⅛	100	100	
21000	Nat L 8s	99⅞	98⅞	99	
25000	N O P S 5s'52	84⅞	83⅞	84	— ½
11000	N S P 6½s '33	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
7000	Ohio P 5s '52	86⅛	85⅞	86⅛	+ ½
23000	Pitt B & W 5s	99	99	99	
13000	P P&L 5s'42	88⅞	88⅛	88⅜	
2000	Ph El 5½s'47	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	+ ⅛
2000	do 5½s '53	101	101⅛	101⅛	
4000	P P 7½ wwa	102½	102½	102½	
1001	Pitts & Y 5s	99	99	99	
496000	PS NJ 7s '41	107⅞	105	106⅞	+1⅜
57000	Pure O 6½ '37	95⅞	95½	95¾	+ ¼
15000	S S M 7s '31	104⅜	104	104⅜	— ⅛
4000	Sloss S 6s '29	99⅜	99⅜	99½	— ⅛
9000	Solv et C 8s	104	104	104	
1000	S C Ed 5s '44	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
7000	SO NY 6½s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
5000	do 7s '25	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞	
8000	do 7s '26	105	104⅜	104⅜	
4000	do 7s '27	105⅜	105½	105⅛	
3000	do 7s '28	105½	105½	105½	
2000	do 7s '29	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛	
8000	do 7s '30	106⅜	106½	106½	+ ⅛
12000	do 7s '31	107⅛	107	107	— ⅛
4000	Sun Oil 7s '31	102⅛	102	102	
69000	Swift 5s '32	93	92½	92⅝	— ⅛
7000	Super O 7 '29	127	124	127	
5000	Tid Os 7s '31	103⅜	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
27000	U E&P 5s '54	96	95⅞	96	
3000	UO Cal 6s '25	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
1000	do 6s '26	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
11000	Un O Pr 8s '31	73¾	70	71	—5
5000	UR H 7½ '36	107¾	107	107	+ ⅛
5000	Vac Oil 7s	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	— ⅛
16000	Virginia Ry 5s	93¾	93	93½	— ⅛
16000	Web M 6½'33	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
38000	Ant Sug 7s '39	98¼	98	98¼	
570000	Gov Arg 6s wi	90	89¼	89½	— ⅛
171000	Nex 4s '45 ct	32½	29	32	+2¾
10000	Mex 5s ct	11½	11½	11½	
15000	Mex 6s ct	53½	50⅞	53⅞	+2⅞
14000	Nithrids 6s '72	91⅛	91	91	—1
1000	Rus Gov 5½s	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+1
2000	Rus Gov 6½s	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
116000	Rus Gov 5½s ct	15⅛	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
22000	Swa Gov 5s '26	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
23000	Swa Gy 5½s'29	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛	+ ⅛

*Ex-dividend.

NATIONAL TRANSIT'S YEAR

National Transit Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net profit of $1,024,572 after depreciation and tax, equal to $2.01 a share on 509,000 shares (par $12.50), compared with $930,203 or $1.82 a share in 1922. Income account compares:

	1923	1922
*Net earnings	$1,024,572	$930,203
Dividends	1,018,000	890,750
Miscellaneous appro	733	900
Surplus	5,839	38,553

*After depreciation and tax.

SIMMS MAGNETO DEFICIT

Simms Magneto Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows a $295,260 loss after interest, depreciation, inventory adjustment and maintenance of organization, compared with a $190,969 loss in 1922.

FEDERAL SMELTING'S QUARTER

Federal Mining & Smelting reports for the quarter ended Jan. 31, last, operating profit of $467,649, compared with $310,392 in the preceding quarter and $448,194 in the corresponding quarter a year ago.

Equal Opportunity for Small Savings

Investors with a few hundred dollars are not forced to buy an inferior grade of bonds, but are able to have the satisfaction of owning the same high grade securities that those with large savings purchase.

The following are several investment bonds which we can supply in $500 pieces. We shall be glad to talk over any of these with you or send you a descriptive circular.

			Price per $500 Bond	Yield about %
Dominion Coal Co. Ltd.	5%	1940	$470	5.55
Eastern Conn. Pr. Co.	5%	1948	465	5.55
Colorado Power Co.	5%	1953	450	5.70
Oxford Paper Co.	6%	1947	500	6.00
Solvay & Co.	6%	1934	498	6.05
Minn. Pr. & Lt. Co.	6%	1950	495	6.05
F. W. Hall Printing Co.	6½%	1939	498	6.55
Edw. G. Budd Mfg. Co.	6%	1938	470	6.65
Penn. Ohio Pr. & Lt. Co.	7½%	1940	530	6.90
Lockwood Greene & Co.	7%	1933	500	7.00
Int. Match Corp.	6½%	1943	470	7.05
Fort Smith Lt. & Trac. Co.	5%	1936	415	7.10
United Steamship Co.	6%	1937	440	7.40
N. E. Southern Mills	7%	1933	485	7.45
Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	7½%	1941	430	7.90

The above prices do not include accrued interest and are subject to market changes

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GOOD REPORTS OF BUSINESS

Activity in Building and Steel Contrasts With Dullness in Other Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—Reports of business conditions from every city of any importance in the United States, compiled in the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin of the Department of Labor, indicate generally good business conditions. Marked activity in building and the steel and metal industries are reported as offsetting a slackening in other lines.

With the approach of spring, it is expected there will be less unemployment. Textile mills and shoe factories of New England are not operating anywhere near capacity and there is not a great deal of mining, but the oil industry is beginning to improve. Another bright spot in the business map is said to be the activity of the automobile industry and allied enterprises.

The most noticeable improvement in the New York district was said to be in the iron and steel group—metals, machinery, foundries, and machine shops. Several industries recently operating part time have resumed normal activity and are recalling many workers, who were released during the last two months.

Illinois reports that calls for help are more plentiful than they were a month ago and the unemployed list is small for this season of the year. Minnesota reports, "Marked stimulus was given to industrial employment throughout the State during the latter part of February and the spring outlook is excellent in practically all lines."

The trend of employment during February in Missouri was said to show unmistakable indications of the rapid absorption of all idle, skilled and common labor, as soon as weather conditions permit a resumption of outdoor activities. It is reported there is considerable room for improvement in business in Kentucky.

Industrial activities throughout Texas continue on a satisfactory basis, revealing an increase in employment during February in textiles, lumber, and wood-working plants, chemicals, paper and printing, stone, glass, and clay products food and kindred products and miscellaneous industries, while steel and iron reduced working forces slightly.

From California comes word that there is a seasonal lull in manufacturing and other activities apparent, showing very little improvement over the previous month, with a surplus of labor existing in all industries. Mining was said to show some improvement, particularly in the copper industry.

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
20	Amer Bakery	44	44	44	
9	Brown Shoe	47	47	47	—1
40	do pf	92	91½	92	
130	C-teed P 1st pf	75	75	75	—1
81	do 2d pf	70	70	70	+1
100	Chi Ry Eq pf	26	26	26	
85	Chic Ry Equip	45¾	45¾	45¾	+1¾
55	Ely & Walker	22½	22½	22¾	
5	Emerson El pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	
10	First Nat Bnk	199½	199	199½	— ½
20	Fulton Iron W	34	34	34	
5	Fulton I W pf	97½	97½	97½	
126	Hydraulic P B	5¾	5	5¾	
260	Hydr P B pf	67½	64½	67½	+3½
57	*Internat Shoe	78½	78	78	+ ¾
44	*do pf	117	116	116	+ ¾
295	Johnson,S&S Sh	54	51	54	+3
40	Laclede Steel	102	100	102	+2
33	Mo Portld Cem	105	103½	105	+3½
2	Nat Bk of Com	143½	143½	143½	— ½
31	Nat Candy	80	80	80	—3
29	do 2d pf	102	102	102	+1
5	Rice-StixDG2pf	104	104	104	+1
50	Sc-V-B-D-G 1pf	86	86	86	
110	So Wstn Tel pf	105	105	105	+ ½
105	Wagner Elec	30	29½	30	— ⅜
31	do pf	82	82	82	+ ½
15	United Rys pf	10	9½	10	

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$6000	AG&SLT 5s1944	62½	62	62⅛	+1¼
66000	EStL&SC5s1932	81	79¾	81	+2⅝
1500	M Esn E5s1927	98¾	98¾	98¾	+1⅜
14000	Un Rys 4s 1934	63½	61½	63½	+2⅞
4000	do 4s 1934 cd	62½	62	62½	+2

JANUARY PAPER EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, March 17—Paper exports from the United States during the month of January, 1924, were valued at $2,051,584, according to figures of the paper division of the Department of Commerce, a loss of $134,623, compared with the previous month, but a gain of $90,043, compared with January, 1923.

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LUDLOW ASSOCIATES EARNS $14.72 A SHARE

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net earnings after payment of 1922 taxes, but without allowance for 1923 taxes, of $2,060,700, equal to $14.72 a share on the 140,000 shares of stock. This compares with 1922 net of $2,058,000, equal to $17.15 a share, on 120,000 shares, and 1921 net of $516,000 equal to $4.30 a share on 120,000.

Gross sales of the Associates and controlled companies for 1923 totaled $17,158,239, compared with $13,940,103 in 1922 and $8,324,000 in 1921.

STEEL OPERATIONS NOW APPROACHING PREVIOUS RECORD

Current Rate 91 Per Cent of Capacity—Consumer Not Buying Ahead—Prices Ease

NEW YORK, March 17—The larger steel companies are evidently booking more business this month in proportion than the smaller companies. Again orders come in faster in the west than in the east.

New orders for the United States Steel Corporation this month have been ahead of February, which averaged 51,000 tons daily. Shipments so far in March are about equal to the February rate of 46,000 tons daily. The corporation is exporting 3000 tons daily, about one-eighth of which are tubular products.

Steel makers, however, in the eastern Pennsylvania district report that orders are the slowest of any time since the first of the year. Two reasons are popularly given for the slump which is noticed among the smaller companies: One, the oil disclosures at Washington; the second, the failure to date of the passage of an income tax reduction measure. Both give a marked element of uncertainty.

Some observers who are acquainted with business conditions in all sections of the country believe that the east is more temperamental in a business way than the westerners. They think that the easterner adheres too closely to the stock market for a barometer of business conditions.

High Rate of Operations

The final proof of prosperity in the steel industry is the rate of operations which is about 91 per cent of capacity, meaning a turnout at a pace of 45,000,000 tons of steel ingots yearly, as compared with an average rate in February of 47,000,000 tons. The present speed coincides with that of April, 1923, which was a record for all time.

The constant emphasis on the heavy production, of course, makes the consumer very conservative about buying far ahead. Therefore, that same large production, the harbinger of prosperity, indirectly at times causes the impression that things are not well for it keeps order books poorly filled for future shipment, and gives consumers an indifferent attitude and lends an easier tone to prices.

In fact the composite price of steel, based on 88 per cent of the Nation's production, has dropped last week from 2.760c a pound to 2.746c, the first change in several weeks. Steel bars, which resisted attacks when other items were weakening, have yielded slightly, sales having been made in large lots at 2.35c, Pittsburgh, instead of 2.40c.

In sheets a dual market has again developed for the first time in many months. In other words, the independent companies are at one price level and the steel corporation observes another. The latter's prices are 3c for blue-annealed sheets, 3.85c for black and 5c for galvanized, but many independents are selling for $2 a ton less.

Finished Material Marked Up

The price movement in cold finished material is conspicuous because it is counter to the general trend. Both makers and jobbers put into effect a new price schedule on March 10 whereas prices on "extras," or deviations from the case sizes, were marked up $2 a ton. This was indeed a much-belated marking up. Hot rolled bar products had been similarly advanced on June 1 and cold finished materials should have followed soon after. The old price card of extras had been in effect for many years and since that time wages and other costs have risen so that the price differentials between sizes and descriptions were out of line.

The gain of 114,472 tons in the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation in February was in line with predictions. This was the third increase in succession following eight successive declines. The increase in January had been 353,090 tons. The showing was good considering the fact that the month was a short one and contained two holidays.

Buying of freight cars this year have been at the rate of 5000 a week compared with 2000 a week last year. Inasmuch as the railroads take 30 per cent of the Nation's steel the present heavy rate of production seems logical.

Pig Iron Weaker

Pig iron is weaker than a week ago. Though the eastern Pennsylvania price was supposedly $23, and the Buffalo quotation $22, recent sales into New England were made at $21.50 a ton eastern Pennsylvania furnace and $20.75, Buffalo. Therefore all consumers are now demanding concessions and the best obtainable by sellers is now $22.50, eastern Pennsylvania, unless for small lots, where the full figure is paid.

Total inquiry in the New York district is 12,000 tons, with two railroad equipment makers wanting about 5000 tons each, some of this being basic and malleable iron. The Pennsylvania Railroad recently bought 5000 tons of foundry iron at around $22 delivered to its lines.

The steel industry of Great Britain is somewhat depressed. Pig iron stocks are accumulating and conditions in finished materials are uncertain. There is considerable cutting of prices in both pig iron and steel. There is strong competition from the Continent and Germany has become an aggressive seller. Conditions in France are improving constantly and each month sees a larger production of both pig iron and steel. Some observers say that the industry in that country has never been in a better condition.

Break in Tin Price

Among the non-ferrous metals tin has been the most interesting. The long expected break in prices took place on Thursday when the market receded 2¼c a pound, the market at London having dropped £12 10s. the same day. Sales at London were 2200 tons, the heaviest turnover in a day for many months. The tin market had become top heavy. American consumers had stopped buying because of the exorbitant prices and trading had almost ceased among dealers on this side. Much tin had accumulated in the hands of weak holders and when the first signs of danger appeared there was a scramble to unload.

The National Lead Company stated to stockholders last week that they import 1500 tons of tin monthly. The United States Steel Corporation takes that much also. These two concerns, then, consume one-third of the world's total production. Tin is no longer refined in this country and we are wholly dependent on foreign supplies. Spot tin sold at 44½c a pound as the week closed.

Copper Firm, Lead Eases

Copper has been quiet and has held firm to the 14c price. The outstanding event last week was the report of February production and shipments by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, showing that the surplus had been reduced 20,000,000 pounds, whereas a preliminary estimate had shown an increase of 15,000,000 pounds. Output in February was 238,000,000 pounds, the lightest since September, while shipments were 258,000,000 pounds, a peace time record.

Producers are encouraged with the situation because of the curtailment of production, the rise of the French franc which will permit better buying from France and the expectancy that Germany will resume normal buying within a few months.

Lead supplies have become less tight and consumers are again at ease after fearing a distinct famine. Prices of the leading refiners have been unchanged at 9c a pound, New York, but the maximum figure in the outside market has been lowered from 10c to 9½c a pound and 9¼c is the average. Mexican lead supplies are not being affected by troubles in that country.

Zinc prices have fallen $2 a ton during the week the last figure being 6.35c a pound, East St. Louis. Business is very quiet. Aluminum was advanced 1c by the leading company to 27c to 28c a pound.

PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR GAINING STEADILY IN MARCH

Prof. Irving Fisher's weekly index for the week ended March 14 is 150.7, off 1 from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement from week to week, (1) of the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money. Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913:

1924	Index number	Purchasing power
March 14	150.7	66.4
March 7	151.7	65.9
February average	153.4	65.2
February 29	151.8	65.9
February 23	152.4	65.6
February 15	154.3	64.8
January average	151.4	66.1
1923 average	153	65.4
Jan. 1922 post-war low	138	72.5
May 1920 post-war high	247	40.5
1913	100	100.0

London Financial Times (Norman Crump's) British index of wholesale prices compares:

1924		1923	
March 14	156.3	1923 average	149
March 7	156.8	1922 average	140
Feb average	158.4	1920 April (high)	315
Feb 29	158.4	1913 average	101
Feb 22	160.4		
Jan average	157.3		

EARNINGS GAIN FOR THE NORFOLK & WESTERN ROAD

The Norfolk & Western Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net earnings of $18,788,497 after interest, taxes and rental charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to $13.35 a share on $128,996,700 common stock, compared with $14,554,989 or $10.66 a share on $127,826,900 common in 1922 and $10,043,187 or $7.50 a share in 1921. The income account compares:

	1923	1922
Oper revenue	$95,591,632	$90,152,887
Oper expenses	72,598,821	68,052,802
Net oper revenue	22,992,811	22,300,085
Taxes	6,225,000	6,000,000
Uncollected revenue	26,172	7,939
Oper income	16,741,639	16,292,144
Equip. rents, etc.	3,008,403	2,112,436
Joint facil. rent	253,824	180,109
Net oper income	20,003,866	18,590,688
Other income	3,604,210	1,182,447
Total income	23,612,076	19,774,166
Int. rents, etc.	4,824,579	5,219,177
Net income	18,788,497	14,554,989
Preferred dividends	919,692	919,692
Com dividends	10,327,676	9,960,778
Surplus	7,541,189	3,674,519

TOURIST TRAVEL TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST HEAVY

CHICAGO, March 17 (Special)—Tourist travel to the Pacific northwest this year will be the greatest since the San Francisco fair, P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, told a meeting of railroad men here, under auspices of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Eustis, who is chairman of the Pacific northwest joint advertising campaign, conducted by the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington roads, reported that $500,000 had been spent in advertising in the 12 months just closing. Most of this had been educational, laying the ground work for later specific advertising.

The first feeler of this kind brought in the surprising response of 11,000 inquiries. The campaign is designed essentially to bring new settlers into the northwest. It will be continued this year in publications having an aggregate circulation of 50,000,000.

WRIGHT AERO CORPORATION

Wright Aeronautical Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1923	1922
Net sales	$2,228,891	$2,384,204
Net	441,124	574,292
Net after taxes	326,542	523,491
Dividends	243,140	224,390
Surplus	83,402	299,041

ERIE COUNTY FINANCING

ERIE, Pa., March 17—The controller of Erie County will receive bids until 11 a. m. April 7 for $400,000 4½ per cent semiannual 16 5-6-year average road bonds. A certified check for $4000 is required.

TO MAKE IRON IN HOLLAND

LONDON, March 17—A new factor in the world iron market appears in the opening of blast furnaces in Holland, the first to operate there in 40 years. They are the Royal Dutch Blast Furnaces & Steel factories at Velsen. The company has a capital of 30,000,000 florins, to which the Dutch Government has subscribed 7,500,000 florins and the municipality of Amsterdam 5,000,000.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT

NEW YORK, March 17—Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit operations for seven months show better earnings than $1 on the common after allowing for sinking fund on 6% bonds and dividends at the rate of 6% annually on the preferred, making approximately $1,198,827 for seven months.

STANDARD OIL OF KANSAS

Standard Oil of Kansas for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports a net loss of $280,382 after depreciation and tax, compared with a net profit of $1,232,153 in 1922, equal to $3.85 a share (par $25) on $8,000,000 stock.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Turk, the Arab, and the Jew

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your issue of the Monitor of March 7 contains many articles of interest, two of which pertain to the Caliphate and one concerning the Arab and Jew in Palestine.

The one which allows the Moslem students in London to put forth their view concerning the action of the Assembly at Angora draws me to bring this fact to light: The Arab all throughout the centuries has known both the letter and spirit of his religion better than any, while the Turk practically the letter only. The Arab follows out the divine command in abstaining from liquor and strong drink, while the Turk can easily be led into the drink evil through those calling themselves Christians. The Arab can understand that such action is really un-Christian, even though committed by one styling himself a Christian.

Another proof that the Turk did not try to build up on his religion (spiritually) was in lately revoking the prohibition law. He was under the mortal belief that money, through the channel of so-called drinking was a necessity.

Dr. Rihbany's mention of the Persians in his article leads me to state that, as Muhammadans, the Persians go further than any in using personality along with their religion, the one concerned especially being Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law. It is easy to see the folly of this, and many a true Arab Moslem understands how and why it is "foolish." The Persian Government during the war had laws against liquor, but weakly revoked them, and now stand in line with those who believe that such steps are more civilized and uplifting.

The article concerning the Arab and Jew in Palestine was written in an unbiased way, as things in favor of the Arab had to be acknowledged. The Arab and Jew together being in the majority, it is proof that, only by material force, did the Turks conquer Palestine, and that they never would or could have proven to be the rightful rulers.

The last point to be mentioned is that history does show that it was not by honest means that the Turks got hold of the Caliphate a few centuries ago. The present ruler of the Hejaz is rightfully a descendant of the Prophet, and above all, knowing the religion and appreciating it more truly than many others, he deserves the title. The Moslem, believing that freedom, in getting into more evil ways and practices, is taking a step forward in democracy, is very much asleep, and unless all these evils are brushed aside, the religion is blasphemed.

I trust that this may find space in your columns, so that many will not be quickly led into the belief that the Turk today is the most progressive and true living Moslem.

J. ARTHUR TAYLOR.
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Close to New Branston Golf Club is a subdivision restricted to residences; present purchasers of lots are Protestants; inspection by appointment only; a care will bring full information regarding the improvements and transportation; prices and terms very reasonable. M. C. K. LITTLE, Owner. 5 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

WINNETKA, ILL.—Chicago's beautiful North Shore—Seven room house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, large living room, fireplace, substantial frame construction, 2 screened porches; perfect condition; lot 50x187, beautifully landscaped, rose garden, hedge, shrubs, berries, grapes, artistic fence; very convenient trains, schools, municipal golf course; $14,000; also adjacent 50 ft. beautifully wooded; $90 a foot. Owner HENRY FARR, 979 Elm St., Winnetka, Ill.

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IN BEAUTIFUL GLEN ELLYN, ILL.: Seven-room Kellastone cottage; large front and rear porches, screened; wooded corner lot 168x165; all modern improvements; price $10,500; cash $3450, bal. $65 monthly, including interest; good schools; church in Wheaton. F-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

MILL VALLEY, CALIF.—Modern 5-room home, substantially, artistically built; full view Tamalpais; large veranda, open fireplaces, furnace; attractive garden; wooded grounds; about 1 acre; $7500, terms. W-455, 625 Market St., Suite 200, San Francisco.

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The Quest, in Classic and Modern Literature

"My soul still dies above me for the quarry it shall find."

SO FROM the beginnings of the record of the inner life man have expressed in exultation the urge of the soul toward the goal of its deepest longings.

In one of the earliest records of Hebrew literature this yearning is impressively symbolized in the episode of Jacob's wrestling with the angel, until the break of day, for a blessing—which he finally wins. The whole story of Moses is one long struggle for spiritual insight and communion with the divine. This, I take it, moreover, is the meaning of one of the oldest and most beautiful of the Greek myths, the story of Jason's quest for the golden fleece, as well as the deeper significance of the wanderings of Ulysses.

In these imperishable, stirring accounts the goal is won: Jason brings home the fleece in triumph; Ulysses, after twenty years of adventure and trial, is safe in Ithaca. Tennyson, however, in the memorable poem named after his hero, represents him as thirsting not for attainment but for ceaseless struggle:

"How dull it is to pause, to make an end,"

he exclaims, yearning to

follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost reach of human thought.

Hence he calls upon his storm-beaten comrades to fare again forth:

Come, my friends.
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, . . .
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.
Tho' much is taken, much abides; and tho'
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, we are,—
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

No example could illustrate more perfectly the difference between the classic and the romantic, the Greek demand for attainment and rescue, and the modern urge for ceaseless striving onward some unattainable goal.

It is Robert Browning who is the spokesman par excellence, in English literature, of the glory of the quest. A score of his poems, which describe the mere satisfaction in attainment and exalt the struggle, come instantly to mind. Andrea del Sarto fails because his painting is perfect.

Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's heaven for?

Rabbi Ben Ezra declares that:

What I aspired to be,
And was not, comforts me . . .

All I could never be,
All men ignored in me,
This was I worth to God. . .

Variations of this theme form the poems, "Evelyn Hope," "Cristina," "The Last Ride Together," "Prospice," and are caught up in many others. "I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more," this is his own creed, we feel, couched in these intensely personal terms. At one thrilling point in "Paracelsus" the protagonist asks:

Are there not . . .
Two points in the adventure of the diver
One—when, a beggar, he prepares to plunge,
One—when, a prince, he rises with his pearl?
Festus, I plunge!

In Browning do we not feel that the plunge is more important than rising with the pearl?

Two of our contemporaries have given notable interpretation of this urge for the quest. In one of the finest of allegories, "The Hunter," Olive Schreiner portrays the great adventure of the pursuit of truth. The hunter is not satisfied with the earthly comforts of his fellow-villagers, but sets out alone amid their jeers into the wilderness. Every conceivable hardship descends upon him. Still he pushes on in pursuit of the ideal, represented as a beautiful bird. It is a powerful and haunting picture of a lifetime devoted to the noble quest,

Still nursing the unconquerable hope,

The other interpretation I refer to, as some will surely guess, is Kipling's poem, "The Explorer":

"There's no sense in going further—it's the edge of cultivation,"
So they said, and I believed it—broke my land and sowed my crop . . .
'Till a voice, as bad as Conscience, rang interminable changes
On one everlasting Whisper day and night repeated—so:
"Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look behind the Ranges—
"Something lost behind the Ranges. Lost and waiting for you. Go!"

He goes, and after bitter, lonely struggle he finds a new Canaan where populous cities now spring up; because one man answered the call, and, in Tennyson's phrase, "followed the gleam."

The most recent inspiring expression of the lift of the soul in aspiring quest is William Rose Benet's "Falconer of God" which continues most worthily the tradition of the glory of the struggle for the ideal. I quote the first and last stanzas:

I flung my soul to the air like a falcon flying.
I said, "Wait on, wait on, while I ride below!
I shall start a heron soon
In the marsh beneath the moon—
A strange white heron rising with silver on its wings.
Rising and crying
Wordless, wondrous things;
The secret of the stars, of the world's heart-strings
The answer to their woe.
Then stoop thou upon him, and grip and hold him so!"

Yet I flung my soul on high with new endeavor,
And I ride the world below with a joyful mind.
I shall start a heron soon
In the marsh beneath the moon—
A wondrous silver heron its inner darkness fledges!
I beat forever
The fens and the sedges.
The pledge is still the same—for all disastrous pledges,
All hopes resigned!
My soul still flies above me for the quarry it shall find! P. K.

The Perfumes of Marguerite's Garden

It was in Hanover that I heard Gounod's "Faust" for the first time. Not only the city but the whole countryside was in a state of excitement for weeks before the première took place.

The name Gounod meant nothing to me. I knew nothing he had written, not even the popular "Meditation" for voice, organ, and violin on a Bach prelude. On the evening of the première I slipped down among the orchestra players, beside a double-bass who was a friend of mine, and, screened by these enormous instruments, waited breathlessly for the performance to begin. . . . Albert Niemann sang the title-rôle, and Mlle. Ulrich, an excellent lyric soprano, the part of Marguerite. I shall not dwell on this opera, which is familiar to everybody; but I cannot forbear mentioning a surprise the manager introduced into the third act, in Marguerite's garden scene. The moment the curtain rose on this scene, the agreeable fragrance of flowers was wafted from the stage, and filled the entire house. The effect of this faint breeze of fragrance was magical. . . . This scene assured the success of the work. I have often wondered why so natural and charming an effect has not been employed in other similar scenes: in the balcony scene of "Romeo et Juliette," which takes place in the garden of the Capulets, for instance, or in the second act of "Tannhäuser," where the Flower-Maidens dance in Klingsor's enchanted garden.—Leopold Auer, in "My Long Life in Music"

The First Bluebird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A low sky, a gray sky, with half a mind for raining.
A shivering wind goes dragging by, with voice of dull complaining;
The dingy drifts seem loth to go,
And give the green a chance to show!
Gray, gray is earth and sky, when, lo—

A flash of blue athwart the gray—and there's no gray remaining!

A new sky, a blue sky, though yet the clouds may lower!
I cannot hear the chill winds sigh, nor see the dim drifts cower!
A radiant blue spreads far and near,
A happy song is all I hear;
The day is filled with buoyant cheer, and hope has burst in flower!

Minnie Leona Upton.



Eighteenth Century Market in London. From a Drawing by Lawrence Walker

"THIS way, Madam, for the eighteenth century! Leave your motor car at the door, and step beneath this archway, daintily, Madam, for it is the eighteenth century within." At the very entrance tucked beneath the archway (with its upper story made of old red brick) is a windowful of color: oranges glowing even on a gloomy day, shining crimson apples, bananas brilliantly gamboge. This is the gateway to the Shepherd's Market, an eighteenth century bit of a town in the midst of Mayfair. It has its streets, in miniature as it were, its alleyways and posts and quite an eighteenth century atmosphere of market day. There are mercers too, and booksellers, and people of today living in houses that are little altered from two centuries ago. Here is one, changed not a whit, its upper story overhanging the lower, and across its buff eighteenth century-looking countenance, in ancient capitals the word MAY-FAIR. The fair that once was held in May has gone its way, and left only its name behind, and no one thinks of it until they see it written here. "And so, Madam, out of the eighteenth century by this gateway here. Your sedan-chair—I should say, your car—awaits you."

Madame Curie Receives Her Degree

Like a stray white flower sprung up in alien soil,
Rapt with a dream and a vision
Of the edge of what lies beyond
The molecules and ions of her laboratory,—
Black dress, fair floating hair, are shot onto the platform
Before a throng of eager interested faces,
Irrelevant and unrelated to her
As King and Queen and all the pack of cards
To Alice in Wonderland when the Trial ended.
Her tired, pale saint's face starts awake,
A slow smile glimmers,
And she is gone.

—Cecilia Mackinnon, in "Fountains of Ordunna."

The Landlady's Canary

Company, you see—that was what he was. Perfect company. If you have lived alone you will realize how precious that is. Of course, there were my three young men who came in to supper every evening, and sometimes they stayed in the dining-room afterwards reading the paper. But I could not expect them to be interested in the little things that made my day. Why should they be? I was nothing to them. In fact, I overheard them one evening talking about me on the stairs as "the Scarecrow." No matter. It doesn't matter. Not in the least. I quite understand. They are young. Why should I mind? But I remember feeling so especially thankful that I was not quite alone that evening. I told him, after they had gone out. I said: "Do you know what they call Missus?" And he put his head on one side and looked at me with his little bright eye until I could not help laughing. It seemed to amuse him.—Katherine Mansfield, in The Dove's Nest.

Bidden zonder ophouden

Vertaling van het op deze bladzijde in het Engelsch verschijnende artikel der Christelijke Wetenschap

NIEMAND zou onder de statige gewelven en in de schaduwen van de hooge versierde pilaren van eene groote kathedraal der Middeleeuwen kunnen staan, niemand zou door de eerbiedwaardige kloosters kunnen rondwandelen of binnengaan in de woonruimten dergenen, die hun leven sleten tusschen die stille muren, zonder te voelen, dat hier een getuigenis is van 's menschen onophoudelijk verlangen naar gemeenschap met God. Hier was door den mensch eene poging gedaan om in eene met opzet berekende afzondering Jezus' gebod uit te voeren, dat "men altijd bidden moet, en niet vertragen." Cel, onderaardsche kapel en klooster hadden tot doel, om geheime plaatsen voor gebed te verschaffen en op die wijze legde die eeuw de volgende woorden uit: "Maar gij, wanneer gij bidt, ga in uwe binnenkamer, en uwe deur gesloten hebbende, bid uwen Vader die in 't verborgen is; en uw Vader die in 't verborgen ziet, zal het u in 't openbaar vergelden."

Wij weten door de manier van leven van sommige bewoners dezer huizen des gebeds uit de oudheid, dat de deur der binnenkamer heel dikwijls niet in den waren zin gesloten was; dat vele dergenen, die daar woonden de wereld in hunne harten ronddroegen, maar dat anderen, die hun hart erop gezet hadden om God te vinden, Hem in zekere mate vonden. De oplossing van het probleem, dat deze mannen en vrouwen onder de oogen zagen en moedig trachtten op te lossen, n.l. alleen in de tegenwoordigheid van God te leven, door zich van de wereld en hare zonden af te scheiden, werd eerst door onzen tijd en de Komst van Christian Science mogelijk gemaakt. Zij beschouwden den toestand slechts van ééne zijde, hervorming zoekend door zenzaamheid, beperking van begeerten en eene vaste levensmethode en eveneens door tot een zekere hoogte meer geestelijke gedachten aan te kweeken. Christian Science maakt van het denken alleen den weg tot God, tot goedheid en vrede. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (bladz. 326) schrijft Mrs. Eddy, "Wij moeten de grondslagen van materieele stelsels opgeven, hoe ook geëerd door ouderdom, wanneer wij den Christus als onzen eenigen Verlosser verwerven willen;" en wij moeten God geestelijk zoeken, want zooals zij eveneens zegt (Science and Health bladz. 183): "God's eischen beroepen zich alleen op gedachte."

De groote ontdekking dezer eeuw is, dat het gebed wetenschappelijke gedachte in zich sluit, het weten der absolute waarheid betreffende God en Zijne schepping; en dat dit de wijze van bidden was, die Jezus aan zijne discipelen leerde. Dit zoo zijnde, heeft elke Christian Scientist, waar hij ook moge leven, of wat zijn werk ook moge zijn, het volgende gemeen met de ernstige Christenen der eerste kerk: ook hij is vurig verlangend om de wereld te overwinnen door lofspraak en gebed; ook hij luistert steeds naar God's stem, en tracht van oogenblik tot oogenblik in de waarheid van de alomtegenwoordigheid des Almachtigen Vaders te wonen.

De Christian Scientist weet dat God overal is en tracht voortdurend bij Hem te blijven terwijl hij werkt en terwijl hij zich vermaakt. Het is zijne getrouwheid aan de ware gedachten over God en den mensch in God's gelijkenis, die hem van de wereld afscheidt. Daarom is zijn cel een onzichtbare, omdat zij het heiligdom van Geest is; en de gezangen en gebeden die daaruit opgaan kunnen onhoorbaar zijn, omdat zij zijne diepste en ernstigste verlangens en aspiraties vertolken. Geen zinnebeelden zijn er noodig om hem in dit leven van gebed te helpen, alhoewel hij, bezig met zijn dagelijks werk, dingen kan zien en hooren, die zijne oplettendheid tot God terugroepen, indien zijne gedachten een weinig afgedwaald mochten zijn. Mooie uitzichten en harmonische geluiden kunnen dit teweeg brengen, omdat zij wijzen op de schoonheid en liefde van onzen hemelschen Vader. Maar soms kan iets treurigs tot hetzelfde doel leiden; want gedachten die er naar streven voortdurend in God's liefde en volmaaktheid te verwijlen, zullen zich haasten naar de schuilplaats van haar ware tehuis, wanneer zij iets zien dat tegenstrijdig schijnt met Zijne natuur; inderdaad is het slechts het werk van eene seconde om de verschijning van het kwade te ontkennen en eene ware gedachte in zijne plaats te stellen.

Wanneer wij voor het eerst iets van Christian Science leeren begrijpen, mogen onze gedachten van God heel arm zijn, en wij mogen het misschien verveland en zelfs onmogelijk vinden, ons gelukkig te voelen door onze dagen te vullen met gedachten over de ware natuur van God en van den mensch in Zijne gelijkenis. Mogelijk kunnen wij slechts twijfelend instemmen met de woorden van den Psalmist: "Hoe lief heb ik uwe wet! Zij is mijne betrachting den ganschen dag;" maar Christian Science veredelt en verrijkt ons denken, en zooals Mrs. Eddy zegt, beroert "het menschelijk gemoed tot het zijn basis veranderd heeft, waarop het zich kan overgeven aan de harmonie van het goddelijk Gemoed [Mind] (Science and Health, bladz. 162). Daarom mosten onze gedachten iederen dag meer geestelijk worden en onze opvatting zich verruimen.

Een dichter der negentiende eeuw, die zich dikwijls bezig hield met de geschiedenis der middeleeuwsche kerk, sprak zijn spijt erover uit, dat "de zee van geloof, die vroeger het strand van de aarde geheel omgaf," was afgenomen en zich had teruggetrokken. Had hij slechts geweten, dat hij leefde in een' tijd, waarin eene grootere zee, de zee van het ware geestelijk begrijpen, kalm maar gestadig aan het opkomen en de dag aan het naderen was, waarop de aarde "zal vervuld worden, dat zij de heerlijkheid des Heeren bekenne, gelijk de wateren den bodem der zee bedekken." Christian Science heeft aan onze eeuw den weg gewezen tot een sterker geloof en een veel hooger ideaal van gebed dan de wereld gekend heeft sinds de dagen van Christus Jezus en de Apostelen, en heeft bewezen dat men zeer zeker kan "bidden zonder ophouden."

"Hypertatus" on Garrets

That the professors of literature generally reside in the highest stories, has been immemorially observed. The wisdom of the ancients was well acquainted with the intellectual advantages of an elevated situation: why else were the Muses stationed on Olympus or Parnassus by those who could with equal right have raised them bowers in the vale of Tempe, or erected their altars among the flexures of Meander? Why was Jove himself nursed upon a mountain? Or why did the goddess, when the prize of beauty was contested, try the cause upon the top of Ida? Such were the fictions by which the great masters of the earlier ages endeavored to inculcate to posterity the importance of a garret. . . . Nor was the tradition wholly obliterated in the age of Augustus, for Tibullus evidently congratulates himself upon his garret, not without some allusion to the Pythagorean precept. . . .

"How sweet in sleep to pass the careless hours,
Lull'd by the beating winds and dashing show'rs!"

And it is impossible not to discover the fondness of Lucretius, an earlier writer, for a garret, in his description of the lofty towers of serene learning, and of the pleasure with which a wise man looks down upon the confused and erratic state of the world moving below him:

"'Tis sweet thy lab'ring steps to guide
To virtue's heights, with wisdom well supplied,
And all the magazines of learning fortified:
From thence to look below on human kind."

The institution has, indeed, continued to our own time; the garret is still the usual receptacle of the philosopher and poet, but this, like many ancient customs, is perpetuated only by an accidental imitation, without knowledge of the original reason for which it was established. . . .

"The cause is secret, but the effect is known."—Johnson, in The Rambler.

Eyes to See

The poem hangs on the berry-bush,
When comes the poet's eye;
The street begins to masquerade,
When Shakespeare passes by.

—William C. Gannett

Unceasing Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE could stand beneath the solemn arches and in the shadows of the high, embossed pillars of a great cathedral of the Middle Ages, walk the venerable cloisters, or enter the dwelling rooms of those who spent their lives within these quiet walls, without feeling that here is a record of men's ceaseless desire for communion with God. Here in a seclusion deliberately planned, an effort was made by men to carry out the command of Jesus that "men ought always to pray, and not to faint." Cell, crypt, and cloister were designed to provide secret places for prayer, as that age interpreted the words, "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

We know from the lives of some of the inmates of these ancient houses of prayer that very often the door of the closet was not shut in the true sense; that many of those who dwelt there carried the world in their hearts, but that others who had set their desire upon finding God, found Him in some degree. It was not until our own time and the advent of Christian Science that the problem these men and women faced and bravely tried to solve—that of living only in the presence of God by separating themselves from the world and its sins—was made possible of solution. They envisaged the situation from one angle only, seeking reform through solitude, limitation of desire, and a fixed mode of life, as well as by the cultivation of some degree of spiritual thought. Christian Science makes thought alone the avenue to God, to goodness and peace. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 326) Mrs. Eddy writes, "We must forsake the foundation of material systems, however time-honored, if we would gain the Christ as our only Saviour;" and we must seek God mentally, for, as she also says (Science and Health, p. 282), "The demands of God appeal to thought only."

The great discovery of the age is that prayer includes scientific thought, the knowing of the absolute truth about God and His creation; and that such prayer was the method Jesus taught his disciples. This being so, wherever a Christian Scientist may live, or whatever his daily work may be, he has this in common with the earnest Christians of the early church: he too is anxious to overcome the world by praise and prayer; he too is forever listening for the voice of God, and trying to dwell from moment to moment in the truth of the omnipotent Father's omnipresence.

The Christian Scientist knows that God is everywhere, and endeavors to remain with Him at his work and in his play. It is his fidelity to true thoughts of God and man in God's image that constitutes his separation from the world. His cell is thus invisible, because it is the sanctuary of Spirit; and the hymns and prayers that arise from it may be inaudible, because they are his deepest and most earnest desires and aspirations. No symbols are needed to help him in this life of prayer, although, when he is occupied about his daily work, he may see and hear things that recall his attention to God should his thoughts have wandered a little. Beautiful sights nd harmonious sounds will do this, because they point to the beauty and love of our heavenly Father. But sometimes a sad sight will also serve the same purpose; for thoughts which tend habitually to dwell on God's love and perfection will hasten to the shelter of their true home, when they see anything which seems contrary to His nature; indeed, it is but the work of a second to deny the appearance of evil and replace it with a true thought.

When first we come to understand something about Christian Science, our thoughts of God may be very meager, and we may think it tedious, or even impossible, to fill our days with happy meditation on the true nature of God and of man in His image. It may be a very dubious assent we give to the words of the Psalmist, "O how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day;" but Christian Science ennobles and enriches our thinking, and as Mrs. Eddy says, stirs "the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind" (Science and Health, p. 162). Every day, therefore, our thoughts should grow more spiritual and our conception of God become widened.

A poet of the nineteenth century, who was often occupied with the history of the medieval church, uttered his regret that the sea of faith, which once was "at the full around earth's shore," had ebbed and withdrawn. Had he but known it, he was living at a time when a greater sea, the sea of true spiritual understanding, was quietly but steadily rising.—and the day drawing nearer when the earth should "be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." Christian Science has shown our age the way to a stronger faith and a far higher ideal of prayer than the world has known since the days of Christ Jesus and the apostles, and has proved that men can indeed "pray without ceasing."

[Below will be found a translation of this article in Dutch]

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1924

EDITORIALS

Immigration and Politics

THE existing United States statute for the regulation of immigration will expire on June 30, 1924. To this fact is due the great difficulty which the Johnson bill, intended to substitute a new system for restriction of immigration, is encountering in Congress. For this is a presidential year. The Poles and the Croats, the Italians, the Russians, the Czechs and all the rest of the innumerable citizens of foreign origin have votes, and it would appear that so great is the approval of American conditions and American life in the ranks of those who have come to the United States from foreign lands that almost as a unit they oppose any endeavor to check the further immigration of their one-time friends and neighbors. They do not hesitate to threaten, through their various publications, issued in foreign languages, political reprisals against any who may be concerned in the enactment of restrictive legislation.

A page of extracts translated and published in a recent number of The Survey gives some interesting illustrations of the point of view of the foreign language press. For example, Hrvatski Listi (Croatian) remarks: "The doors to the United States are being closed by degrees. The cold Anglo-Saxon race shows this egotism." The Day (Jewish) says: "Perhaps the friends of the Johnson bill thought the insulted nationalities would not have the courage to protest, would be only too glad that they got in, and would let it go at that. Both calculations were foolish. The insulted nationalities understood—and they protested in a fashion which put the fear of the electorate in the heart of the party." The Russky Golos (Russian) thinks that "the proposed further restriction of immigration is a bone that the Republican Administration is throwing to the Ku Klux Klan and to the American Legion." The Forward (Jewish) complains of the spirit manifested "when 800 English immigrants were allowed to enter this country above the quota, some thousands of Russians and Jewish immigrants being, however, deported back to Europe at the same time." The Nowy Swiat (Polish) condemns the bill because it apparently classes Poland "with countries possessing a low culture," and the Svijet (Croatian) threatens dire results in future when it says:

> If we were good enough for the American army and industry during the war, if our money was good enough to buy Liberty Bonds with, and if we were told that America is a just mother to all the races alike that helped her in her emergency, then we must recall this to those who seek now to impose a status of undesirable inferiority upon certain racial groups which in another emergency might (however deplorably) respond differently to the old appeal.

It would appear, therefore, that so far as those of foreign birth who are now admitted to the privilege of American residence and American citizenship are concerned, any endeavor to so regulate immigration into the United States as to make it selective in character is going to be bitterly antagonized by political action in the United States, and by appeals to the former governments of these American residents to back up their protests. It would not seem that this threat justifies wholly the protestations of patriotism so often made in the foreign language press. Admittedly its attitude is based upon consideration not for the United States but for those of foreign nationality who still seek to come into that country. The threat is practically made, and it is echoed by some American newspapers, that whatever endeavor may be made to secure a proper reduction of the tide of immigration into the United States, and a suitable selective scrutiny of those seeking admission, will be resented at the polls by the bulk of the present residents of foreign lineage.

This is an unhappy situation which, if stressed, can lead to nothing but evil. The people of the United States are rightly concerned over the character of much of the immigration which has come into their country in the last decade. If California is properly apprehensive of the results of the increased Japanese immigration, New York and other Atlantic seaboard cities are beginning to get restive under the flow of a certain class of distinctly European immigration who are just as little assimilable, just as un-American in habit and thought as are any of Asiatic origin.

We have said that it is unfortunate that the immigration bill should come up in a presidential year. There are indications that politicians are manifesting timorous disinclination to perfect the Johnson measure and to push it on its merits lest they suffer in their home districts. If that be the feeling controlling Congress, no intelligent bill can be passed. It might be worth consideration whether the situation might not be met by a resolution extending the operation of the present statute for one year.

The Good Ship Orduna Not So Good

THE good ship Orduna, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, seems to have attached to herself, by a persistent disregard of United States laws as well as of existing treaties between the country of her registry and that to which she makes regular sailings, an extremely bad name. Libeled in the port of New York a few days ago because of the alleged violations of the law forbidding the traffic in intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, the Orduna has been permitted to return temporarily to England under a bond of $1,000,000 to submit to whatever penalty may finally be imposed by the federal courts.

The preliminary statement of facts which constitute the allegations in the libel proceedings indicates that the Orduna has been a persistent offender. It is alleged that she has made several successful efforts to land small cargoes of liquors and forbidden drugs contrary to customs laws and rulings, and in violation of the provisions of the prohibition code. It is not explained, if these facts have been known, why action has not been taken before this to prevent these offenses. Perhaps such an explanation is forthcoming. But it is reassuring, if disregard for the law is as general as many seek to make it appear, that the confiscation of this sizable vessel is asked, even at this late day.

It is, admittedly, no easy task to check up the manifests of passenger-carrying ships of a friendly nation which are allowed, under interpretations of the laws and treaties, to carry into port, under seal, small amounts of liquors. District Attorney Hayward of the New York federal district is said to have denounced the action of the officers and crew of the Orduna as "bad sportsmanship." It is all of that. The desire of United States officials has been, unquestionably, to remove, as far as possible, all unnecessary obstacles interfering with the movement of passenger ships between their country and England. They have stretched, almost to the breaking point, the construction placed upon a law which, strictly interpreted, would have barred from United States ports any vessel carrying, even under seal, a meager consignment of contraband liquors.

Thus while the endeavor has been to prevent the landing of cargoes from rumrunning fleets which openly defy the law, the ships which have been accorded a special favor, or some of them at least, seem to have been allowed to impose upon a questionable privilege. One is inclined to look with less contempt upon the skulking rumrunning tramp that lies in wait outside the shore limits than upon the more dignified impostor that violates an accorded immunity.

A Premium on Stubbornness

THE eleventh hour hope of the taxpayers of the United States that Congress would, by special enactment, relieve them of a fourth of their burden, has been dissipated. Explanations fail to convince the public that it was impossible to push through an emergency tax measure in time to permit the reduction in the initial federal payments on incomes earned in 1923. President Coolidge persisted in urging on House leaders the adoption of a resolution which would give instant effect to that part of the Mellon plan which proposes a 25 per cent reduction in the taxes on normal incomes. His appeal was directed to his own party leaders, but evoked nothing more than a polite refusal to co-operate, it being claimed that the situation was too involved to permit speedy consideration of the resolution.

The layman will be quite inclined to feel that he is compelled to pay a premium, not upon statesmanship and unselfish public service, but upon official, or at least partisan, stubbornness. It has been made plain that an enormous surplus fund is being poured into the Treasury contrary to the advice of the Government's fiscal officers. It should be made impossible to take from the people this vast sum when it is not required to meet actual needs. For years the people of the United States have continued to pay, patiently and liberally, the increased taxes which have been levied as a result of the war. Assurance had been given that with lessened governmental needs substantial relief would be granted.

The people will pay. They always do. The loyalty and unselfishness of the masses in America can always be relied upon. Those clothed with brief authority as legislators and administrators know this, and act accordingly. The savings of years were poured out without question to meet the needs of the Nation in war time. Uncounted millions of this wealth were wasted or misappropriated, as disclosures made since the emergency passed have shown. No one has been called to account in an effort to fix the responsibility for these malfeasances. And still the people pay, perhaps protestingly, while they wait for those chosen to serve them to act in their behalf.

It is not in defiance of established authority to inquire, at such a time as this, whether true loyalty to country and the Government itself cannot be best expressed in opposition to partisan misrule. Misrepresentation is not the basis of democratic government. Sanction cannot safely be given to the efforts of those committed to the public service to prostitute their delegated political powers to their own selfish ends. A people more volatile than those of the United States would, perhaps by refusing to pay unnecessary taxes, seek to penalize those who had carelessly or maliciously misrepresented them. But such a course would not conform to the established rule of action. Those who subscribe to a democratic code commit themselves irrevocably to at least a theoretical defense of the acts of those to whom official power has been delegated. Their only recourse is to withdraw from the unfaithful the warrant of authority given and to bestow it upon those committed to the policies which wisdom, gained through growth, has indorsed.

Economies in the American Merchant Marine

IN SENDING recently to the Shipping Board of the United States for its approval his proposal for the first consolidation of government freight services, the president of the Fleet Corporation took a definite step toward bringing about greater business efficiency. This has been rendered imperative in order that the reduced appropriations for the operation of the government merchant fleet, submitted to Congress by the Bureau of the Budget, may be met. The proposal in question affects the freight services between north Atlantic ports of the United States and the ports of the Scandinavian and Baltic region, and, by permitting the withdrawal from the service of the four least efficient vessels, places the combined services—now managed through three agents—in the hands of a single one. It is estimated that the economies which will result from this proposal will amount to about $500,000 a year.

The need for drastic action of some such nature is readily appreciated when it is remembered that, whereas under the present appropriations some $35,000,000 is available to make up the losses in the operation of American cargo vessels, with the greatly reduced appropriation for the coming fiscal year there will be available for these operations about $10,000,000 less than this sum. Hence the effort that is being undertaken is to adopt better business methods and the strictest economy in order, if possible, to meet such a cut and still maintain a reasonable service to American shippers and importers. The primary purpose, moreover, is without a doubt a further advance toward putting the merchant marine on a firm basis.

More than appears on the surface is involved in this policy of the corporation, because it is believed that, by reducing markedly the operating losses now suffered by its ships, the possibility of their sale will be materially improved. The best prospect for the American merchant marine is not seen to exist in continued divided effort, that is to say, but rather in reasonable concentration of purpose. In recommending such concentration, the president of the corporation has made it clear, however, that his organization will guard as carefully as possible the interests of each community, to see that they are adequately served.

It is only to be expected that a policy such as has been begun in this instance will prove itself unwelcome to some operators. If, however, it results in the saving of money previously spent unnecessarily, it means that by so much the tax problem of the American citizen is being solved.

American Industry and the Franc

LAST week's biggest piece of financial news, of course, was the establishment of tremendous credits in New York and London by the Bank of France to offset speculative offerings of the exchange, and, in effect, to "peg" it in all markets. But the full reflection of this drastic action, seized upon as a tool of final resort at a time when the franc was in an extremely demoralized condition, has not yet become evident. The immediate result was a sharp rebound in the franc and other principal exchanges. But a larger and more substantial effect is anticipated soon.

The action of drawing up American dollars in defense of France, as once American soldiers were placed at her command for national defense, may well eventually prove the starting point for final settlement of the entire vexatious problem of reparations, and make a brisk start toward the economic pacification of Europe. This is a vision which has appeared on the international horizon in the last few days, at any rate. It is not impossible of accomplishment.

The domestic situation in the United States is featured by high car loadings, which reflect rapid consumption of goods, an increased ratio of operations in many basic industries, but with the whole background rather darkened by irregularity in one or two notable lines—particularly textiles and leather—and with most markets reflecting an apathetic attitude on the part of buyers. Disappointment at the failure of agreement on a readjustment of taxes, coupled with some political apprehension over the Washington investigations, may have been factors thus far in a rather peculiar first quarter.

But fundamentals are worth noting, since it is so generally admitted that it is merely apathy of buyers, possibly awaiting better prices, which has brought irregularity to some lines. Bank clearings are high, and money, for the season, remarkably cheap. Construction work, as measured by building permits, is breaking all records. All previous records have been broken by car loadings, too. There is practically complete employment of labor.

Under these circumstances, the lines in which unsatisfactory conditions prevail, for one reason or another, and which at the moment offer sharp economic contrasts, are most likely to experience betterment under the influence of spring than are the active and prosperous industries to slow down. We have a clearly defined "buyers' market" at the moment. There is no reason to believe that it will continue indefinitely, especially in view of the past experiences that spring influences always stimulate and encourage demand for goods and services of all sorts.

Editorial Notes

EVEN those most firmly convinced of the reliability of sense testimony must surely acknowledge that the statements made by Prof. Graham Kerr before the Royal Philosophical Society, in Glasgow, regarding the so-called external world, place the burden of proof on their own shoulders. "Science shows," he declared, "that our mental picture of the external world is quite inadequate and therefore misleading." To this he added, in part:

> We happen to have a particular type of sense-organ, the ear, tuned to catch an insignificant little proportion of the pulses of the ether, and out of these it is able to produce in our mind the sensation of sound. We have another sense-organ, the eye, so tuned as to take in about the one-forty-thousand-millionth part of the known extent of Nature's mighty gamut of ether waves, and out of these it produces in our minds the sensations we call light and color. On such ridiculously inadequate foundations are built not only our whole conception of the external universe, but also our whole system of æsthetics—our ideas of beauty, whether of sound, or color, or form—and all their varied expressions in literature and art.

How puny appear the ordinary calculations of the work-aday world in the face of such immensities!

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WHEN Miss Olive Jones, president of the National Education Society, declared in Phillips Brooks House at Harvard the other evening that a great trouble in dealing with the bad boy is that teachers fail to come down to the child's idea of justice, she touched on a great fundamental of moral training. She was speaking on "Salvaging Youth," and she urged that teachers often have such an exalted sense of justice that culprits brought before them cannot come up to it in their reasoning. This willingness to see things from the other fellow's standpoint is a keynote to true compassion. It may be remembered that the Founder of Christianity taught that he who is without sin should cast the first stone.

The Road to El Pardo

MADRID, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The tingling blue days of spring are here already on the road to El Pardo—days that England hopes for in April and rarely gets till May. So blue are they, these Castilian days, that it would be nearer right to change about the adjectives of Stevenson's line and say, with him

> blue days in forest and green days at sea

and excusable to stand on a hill remembering the words of the French poet:

> Qu'il était bleu le ciel et grand l'espoir.

The blue air throbs with the coming warmth of the young spring. It reaches out for the sunlight. It listens for every mule bell. A poet would say the clearness and glitter of this air have made of Spain a paradise for lyrical travelers, for gypsies, vagabonds and scholars, because its foregrounds are solid, earthly, dusty, sunny, and a reassurance to the inner man, while there is nothing more ethereal or heartening than its mountain distances.

Sitting on the old stone bridge that takes so many spans to get across the shallow and struggling Manzanares, one can see the country women washing clothes in the river below. They chatter and scrub and wring out the clothes in the sunlight and their hard laughter and strident gossiping is part of the music of Spain. It is the music of toil rather than the music of leisure. There is nearly always a slight harshness, like the twang of the guitar, in Spanish sounds. Church bells ring as though the music were being beaten and pursued out of them. The donkey bells may jingle and carol, but there is something strident in the note which jerks in time with the step of the mule. The talking bells on the sheep come very near to pure melody, especially when one comes unawares upon a flock nibbling in a sunny hollow. Then the music is as refreshing as water to one who is tramping along that flinty, dusty road to El Pardo—a road down which the life of Spain is tramping, too.

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It was on the bridge over the Manzanares that I heard the most melodious cry of all. A drover was following his mules; there were four of them in single file pulling a lumbering wood-cart, their bells jingling gayly. It was very hot and the air was white with dust. The drover, wearing a vermilion scarf, was a long way behind the team. Suddenly he cried out to the mules, and the words were like music. I have never heard before or since such richness of modulation. For a few moments the swaying cart and the ambling mules were transformed by those rich tones and the driver was changed to a figure of romance.

Over the bridge and on to the road to El Pardo comes a squadron of cavalry, in bright blue and yellow hussar uniforms. They trot along—and as likely as not they will be galloping their horses on the road soon!—quite in tune with the guitar-struck note of the countryside. In contrast to the sprightly squadron a yoke of heavy oxen is pulling a harrow in a field beyond the river.

We take the El Pardo road again and for miles around the dried up and sandy hillsides are littered, clustered, and wooded with stunted, dull green trees. It is a ragged, vagabond country, receding with exquisite detail into the clear distances—to the azure wall of the Sierra Guadarrama. Those plains invite aimless wandering, and the hills, sunny idleness. Those great panoramas have that limitless grace, and that hint of the unbounded, so precious to the traveler. They urge you to adventure but, once started, they lure you into the byways, and urge you to unprofitable but delightful loitering along them.

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It may be fanciful or trite, but it is inevitable to say that the romantic Spain does exist, and still finds its expression in "Don Quixote." This is not the painted Spain of opera, which amuses the Spaniard so much. It is the aimless, wandering, interminable, adventuring, idling Spain of the great classic and one likes to believe that Don Quixote's noblest outbursts were made within sight of the unearthly loveliness of the Sierra Guadarrama.

So far away that one fears a sudden breeze may send them floating into nothingness; so near that one feels every line has been cut with a diamond, they seem to be pausing on the borderland of a dream. Their snow-veiled peaks stand outlined against the blue sky, at once fragile or stern, one never quite knows which. From them the cold winds blow down over the plains and sharpen Madrid twilights. These mountains are at once the inspiration and the wardens of Castile. Without them the romantic toiling life of the plains would become besotted, with no vision beyond the furrow; and the traveler would have no hope to cheer him in his journeyings over the great brown plateau.

V. S. P.

The Orient Takes Stock of the Occident

THAT the ancient East has been confirmed in its suspicion of the civilization of the boisterous West is the opinion of Upton Close in the Atlantic Monthly. "Since we came to the Asiatics with material superiority," writes Mr. Close, "they demanded from us a corresponding intellectual and spiritual superiority. That may be unreasonable; but let us not forget that we affirmed ourselves equal to the implied obligation. Events since 1914 have somewhat shaken our self-confidence. They have utterly shaken Asia's respect for us.

"Nowhere is this reaction more evident than in the field of Christian evangelism. From a willingness to follow our lead in everything, they have changed to an unwillingness to allow us to be the interpreters of our own religion. Friendly Chinese have formerly accepted the various sectarian forms of Christianity taught them, as the metaphysics, as it were, of our cultural philosophy of 'Go-getter-ism' and 'Make-all-the-world-as-thyself-ism.' Our culture was taught by Christian missionaries, but unconsciously, and in an effort to make their message more attractive. Some Chinese, hitherto friendly or indifferent, have, under influence of the reaction, developed an actively hostile attitude toward Christianity. Many others, with deeper insight, have divorced our culture from our Christ. They have discovered that Christianity is more Asian than European in spirit—a fact which we have largely missed."

Racial Co-operation

THERE are many indications, these days, that the people of the United States are setting about it, with new earnestness, to solve their problems of race relationship. One of these indications is mentioned in the World Tomorrow, which declares: "Editors of daily papers in Virginia and six other southern states have issued statements favoring mutual helpfulness and co-operation between white and colored people, adequate educational advantages for Negroes, equality before the law, and the abolition of mob violence. They stress particularly the influence of published news."